

D-3307

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

FILE NO.

D. 3307

Special Branch OFFICE
Registry

SUBJECT:

A. D. Beaumont, editor of "Shanghai Spectator"

PARTICULARS

OFFICE

FILE NO.

Filed in Confidential Drawer

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

Translation of article which appeared in the
of September 27, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3307

Date 27 9 1934

ISRAILEVITCH-BEAUMONT FAILED TO APPEAR IN COURT.

He preferred to withdraw his charge against V.A. Chilikin, Editor of the "Kopeika".

An end was put at the Second Shanghai Special District Court yesterday to the libel suit, which had been brought against V.A. Chilikin, the Editor of this journal, by Israilevitch-Beaumont, Editor of the "Spectator" and recent candidate for a seat on the Shanghai Municipal Council.

An article published in the "Kopeika", in which Israilevitch-Beaumont's chances of being elected had been discussed, was chosen as material for accusation. In this article certain facts relating to the past and present life of Israilevitch-Beaumont were mentioned, which he considered untrue and insulting.

He brought a libel suit against V.A. Chilikin. During the course of the second sitting of the court, Chilikin's legal adviser, Mr K.V. Chang, asked the court to take steps in order to obtain from the French Consulate-General materials regarding a certain "conflict" of Israilevitch-Beaumont with the French law, which had taken place in Paris some time ago in connection with an affair involving a jewellery store in that city.

As a result, the parties concerned were summoned to attend the court yesterday morning.

Mr. V.A. Chilikin arrived at 9 a.m. together with his legal adviser, Mr K.V. Chang. However, neither Israilevitch-Beaumont nor his legal advisers were present.

The court informed V.A. Chilikin that Israilevitch-Beaumont had withdrawn his charge against him. This put an end to the whole affair.

Thus, Israilevitch-Beaumont himself has proved the veracity of "Kopeika's" information, the correctness of our conclusions and the impossibility of disproving our statements.

He was able to institute a libel suit and to make certain statements in the court, but when time had arrived for him to face some irrefutable data, he preferred to do what he ought to have done at the very outset: he recognised that "Kopeika's" statement regarding him could not be disproved and, consequently, withdrew the charge.

This sad outcome will, probably, serve as a lesson for other people who, being not immaculate themselves and even having long records of excellent conflicts with morals-if not with justice- are fond of bringing libel suits against the press.

ISRAILEVITCH-BEAUMONT TERRORISED THE WHOLE SHANGHAI BY HIS ARROGANCE AND ON THE PAGES OF HIS "SPECTATOR" SPOKE MUD WITH IMPUNITY AT ANY ONE, WHOM HE CHOSE AS A TARGET.

HOWEVER WHEN CORNERED, HE PROVED TO BE A COWARD AND PUT HIS OWN SIGNATURE UNDER ALL STATEMENTS OF THE "KOPEIKA" REGARDING HIM.

file
7/27

Informant

S.B. 279.

9312

WITHDRAWS CHARGES IN LIBEL SUIT

Case Of Beaumont Versus Chilikin Comes To An Abrupt End

The suit for criminal libel taken out against Mr. B. A. Chilikin, manager of the Russian newspaper "Kopeka," by Mr. A. W. Beaumont was withdrawn by the plaintiff in the Second District Court yesterday morning.

The last hearing of the case took place several months ago and was adjourned until yesterday to enable the accused to procure further evidence for his defence.

Mr. Beaumont sued the manager of the newspaper as the result of a published article which made certain allegations against plaintiff.

Mr. Beaumont did not appear in court yesterday morning, but sent a letter to the judge asking that the case be withdrawn. Mr. Chilikin although personally present was represented by his attorney, Mr. K. W. Chang.

file
9312

Rh...

A. W. BEAUMONT GIVES ANOTHER NAME

Admits To Court That He Was Formerly Known As "Israelovitch"

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST RUSSIAN EDITOR

"Beaumont appears on my papers," declared Mr. A. W. Beaumont, editor of the "Shanghai Spectator" and defeated candidate at the recent municipal elections, when questioned by Judge Wo at the Second District Court yesterday.

Beaumont, who is bringing an action against V. A. Chilikin, editor of the "Kopeika," a Russian daily newspaper, for alleged libel in an article published in the "Kopeika" on February 8, had previously admitted to the court that he had formerly been known by the name of Israelovitch.

Following Beaumont's declaration that his name Beaumont appeared on his papers, Mr. K. W. Chang, for Chilikin, asked the court that Beaumont be requested to produce his papers.

At the opening of the hearing, Mr. E. Y. M. Chiang, appearing for the plaintiff, said that Beaumont based his suit on two paragraphs, alleging that there was information available that during his stay in Europe Beaumont had been in some sort of conflict with the law, and that since the beginning in Europe Beaumont had been visiting gambling houses in company with a well-known gambler.

Conflict With The Law

For the defence, it was pointed out that a conflict with the law does not necessarily mean that a person has committed a crime, and that, secondly, the reference to Beaumont's alleged visits to gambling houses was not a ground for this action.

Requested by the Judge to supply sources of his information, Chilikin gave an evasive reply and asked the Judge to inquire from Mr. J. H. Jones, Secretary of the S.M.C., and to refer to the French Consulate, for information regarding the statement that Beaumont had been in conflict with the law in Europe. Chilikin stated that he thought something had happened to Beaumont in Paris in 1927 when Beaumont was known as Israelovitch, but was concerned with Blumenthal, a German trader.

Chilikin said that the French Consulate had details of the alleged offence. He also said that the French Consulate had been asked to inquire into the matter.

The hearing was adjourned to the 27th inst.

8252

**MR. BEAUMONT'S ACTION TO
BE CONTINUED**

The action of Mr. A. W. Beaumont against Mr. E. A. Chalkin, editor of the "Kopeika," is to be continued within the next few days. Mr. Beaumont stated yesterday. The case was called in the Second Special District Court on Monday but was postponed owing to the non-appearance either of plaintiff or of his counsel. It was subsequently stated that decision to proceed with the case or not would depend on the result of the Municipal election, in which Mr. Beaumont proved to be the unsuccessful candidate.

*not
29/3.*

↓

TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES RE BEAUMONT PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN
NEWSPAPER "KOPRIKA" ON MARCH 25, 1934.

Hello Beaumont. Isn't it about YRM?

The letter of Mr. Hossenlopp regarding "qualifications" of members of the S.M.C. in one of the recent issues of the influential English newspaper the N.C.D.N., did not remain without a reply. In yesterday's issue of the above mentioned paper appeared a letter signed by "Far Cathay", which we submit herewith :- "Through the columns of your paper I should like to sincerely ⁴thank Mr. Hossenlopp for his excellent letter. As Mr. Hossenlopp writes, those allowed to be nominated as candidates for Municipal Honours, should be of good standing and of irreproachable character. Therefore, it is the duty of the Council in office at the time nominations for councillors for the next year are made, to satisfy themselves that persons nominated are fit and proper persons to act as Municipal Councillors of our city if so elected. I suggest that immediate steps be taken to insure that all persons nominated as candidates for the Municipal election are fit and proper persons and of irreproachable character, not by any means a difficult task, as a visit to the respective candidate's Consular Authorities will quickly clear up any doubt on the subject. Would it be asked too much, in the case of a candidate being practically unknown to the majority of the voters, that he present with his nomination papers a clean dossier from his Consul-General of this port.

Get out from the list of candidates.

Such was the sense of yesterday's article in the N.C.D.N.

The N.C.D.N. published the following article entitled "Municipal Candidature":- It is to be feared that the Consular Body would not welcome the proposal made by a correspondent who suggested that each candidate for the Municipal Election should carry a "clearance certificate", as it were, from his national Consulate. Yet most responsible

people will thoroughly agree with the general principle enunciated in that letter in endorsement of the views so forcibly and lucidly expressed by Mr. Hossenlepp. The candidates, whose addresses will, it is hoped, be available to readers of this journal to-morrow, are obviously calling for the confidence of the electorate. In so doing they ask the electorate to assess their qualities. The electors, therefore, are seriously charged with the duty of satisfying themselves that the persons of their choice are men of such standing as the decencies of public life demand. There is a good old journalistic rule "when in doubt leave out". It might apply to the process of balloting. If an elector feels that he does not know enough of any candidate to be able to come to a conclusion on this issue, his best course is to omit that name from his list. Good repute is a quality better sensed than defined. Men of good repute are required for the public service.

An attempt is made to污蔑 the Russian salary.

The Russian press (by which we mean the "Globe" and the "Kopeika") not only does not support Roument, but treats his candidature negatively. We are, however, ready to render assistance to the "talented" pretender to a seat, not on the Municipal Council, but on some other Municipal establishment.

The "Globe" has declared that it has received from Mr. Roument a lengthy circular, full of cheap and bawling propaganda in his own favor. We decline to publish this circular. Concluding its comment, the "Globe" says tersely:- "We shall positively treat in a negative manner the candidature of the unknown Mr. Roument".

Therefore, the term "Russian Press", to which Trenoff and other hirelings of Roument have made reference, is represented solely by the paper "Shanghai Zaria", which has not only published Roument's declaration in full but has

decorated this declaration with a picture of the "social worker". If, to the above, we add the previous notices advertising the character of Beaumont and the conditions on which Beaumont will agree to accept service on the Shanghai Municipal Council, then the situation becomes clearer.

The attitude of the "Shanghai Larin" will prejudice the Russian community in the eyes of foreigners who might become indignant at seeing our colony supporting persons whose election would be objectionable to any sincere patriot of Shanghai. Thus, through the tactlessness and thoughtlessness of the "oldest emigrant organ" and its series of bluffs, the entire Russian colony will be made to suffer.

Out of 10 names, 2 are irremovable.

Who will guarantee the good standing of the 10th?

The identity of the candidate who is "unknown to the majority of electors" and whose name was not mentioned in the H.C.D.N.'s letter, is no secret to any one. His identity is no less clear in an article published by the same paper and to whom this letter and article referred. It is easy to find out the "mysterious" person by the simple process of elimination. Of the 10 candidates, 7 are present members of the S.M.C. so they can not be reckoned as "unknown" as they already have won public confidence. We also eliminate Mr. Carney, as he was a member of the S.M.C. two years ago. Therefore there are only two names left - Mr. Liddell whose domicile is Shanghai and who is the head of a large and well known firm here, and Beaumont, editor of the "Sportator", who arrived in Shanghai in 1929 and is a man of a certain reputation.

Is it Beaumont?

We make bold to say that all that has been written in the H.C.D.N. and in no way be connected with Gen. Haxington

or Mr. Arnhold or any other of the candidates except Beaumont. Therefore, it is evident that Beaumont is the person whom "Far Cathay" is asking for his Consular "Clearance Certificate".

Hired agents of Beaumont lie in favor of their master.

The Russian press against unknown Beaumont.

In connection with the above, one of Beaumont's agents resorted to doubtful means to secure votes for this "independent candidate". Yesterday the newspaper "Slove" wrote the following editorial :- "It has reached the editor of "Slove" that a certain Mr. Troneff is visiting Russian ratepayers to persuade them to vote for Beaumont who is being supposedly backed by Russian organizations and the Russian press including the newspaper 'Slove'."

The editorial of the "Slove" definitely announced that the above mentioned assertions of Mr. Troneff were pure fabrications, as the newspaper "Slove" is not supporting Mr. Beaumont's candidature.

AN ALLEGED LIBEL

Suit Against Russian Paper Editor

"KOPEIKA" ARTICLE RESENTED

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," 15 Museum Road, was the complainant in a private criminal prosecution heard in the Second Special District Court yesterday against Mr. B. A. Chilikin, editor of the "Kopeika," local Russian-language newspaper with its office at 785 Avenue Joffre.

Mr. Beaumont, who told the Court he was a Belgian subject, charged the Russian journalist with malicious libel, it being alleged that an article appeared recently in the "Kopeika," attacking the complainant's personal character.

Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, attorney-at-law, represented Mr. Beaumont and told the Court that Mr. Chilikin was charged under Art. 325 of the Criminal Code. The complainant's counsel said, was one of the candidates for the Shanghai Municipal Council, the election to which by the foreign ratepayers would take place on March 26 or 27 next. It was alleged that Mr. Chilikin published in his paper a long article recently, saying something about the complainant, which was not based on facts and which, in the complainant's opinion, violated Art. 325 of the Criminal Code.

Counsel continued that a copy of the Russian paper referred to had been already filed with the Court together with an English translation. His client, Mr. Kiang said, asked for the maximum penalty on the defendant under Art. 325 and also demanded to know from what sources the defendant had obtained the informations about the complainant.

Defending Mr. Chilikin, Dr. K. W. Chang, of the law firm of Messrs. Yen & Co., asked for a copy of the Russian paper containing the alleged defamatory writing, saying that the complainant had not pointed out which part or parts of the article were being objected to by him. Dr. Chang said his client planned counter-action against the complainant and that, since the complainant was declared to be a Belgian subject, he asked the Court to order him to produce his certificate of nationality.

This was objected to by Mr. Kiang on the ground that this had absolutely nothing to do with the case now before the Court.

Upon being questioned by the Court which parts of the Russian paper's article were resented by his client, Mr. Kiang asked for an adjournment of the hearing so as to enable him to submit to the Court a written statement pointing out the part or parts of the article which, in his client's opinion, contained defamatory matter.

At this juncture, Dr. Chang asked that his client asked the Court to subpoena a number of witnesses who could prove that the article complained of by the complainant contained no defamatory writing. Dr. Chang also asked the Court to address an official letter to Mr. J. H. Jones, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, asking him to come to Court as he could tell whether the article was based on facts or not.

The Court subsequently ordered an adjournment of the case.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
C. & S. B. REG. NO.	
No. D	2307
Date	31 / 3 / 34

not
FILE
HR

Beaumont Of Spectator Sues Russ For Libel

Kopeika Editor Prints Objectionable Story Of Election Dark Horse

Uncomplimentary Dope On History Ruins Ire

The hearing of a suit charging malicious libel brought by Mr. A. W. Beaumont, 87, Belgian, editor of the Shanghai Spectator, against Mr. V. A. Chilikin, 41, Russian, editor of the Kopeika, Russian daily, opened before Judge Wo in the Second Special District Court yesterday morning. Mr. Chilikin is alleged to have published a falsely fabricated and ridiculous biography of A. W. Beaumont in the issue of the Kopeika of February 2, attacking the personal character of Mr. Beaumont.

After the case had been outlined by Beaumont's attorney, Mr. Eugene Y. B. Kiang, a reply was made by Mr. K. W. Chang on behalf of Chilikin, requesting Beaumont's attorney to submit to the court a separate petition containing all the important passages on which his client bases his claim for defamation of character. The court then ordered Beaumont's attorney to submit the petition and adjourned the case sine die.

Mr. Beaumont announced his intentions some time ago of submitting himself for election as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council at the coming elections this month. The two articles published in the Kopeika on February 1 and 2, purport to give his past history and state that his real name is not Beaumont, but "Israelovitch"; they further allege that he was deported from the United States.

It is Beaumont's intention to have the case completed as soon as possible and to disprove the statements so as not to spoil his chances in the forthcoming election, while Chilikin and his attorney also wish to have the case as they go and that it is in the public interest that a clear-cut record be made of the case.

The Kopeika editor, Mr. Chilikin, is reported to have been in the court, where he was seen by the press. He is a well-known figure in the Russian community in Shanghai and is known for his unflinching attitude in the face of adversity. He is also known for his love of his country and his determination to defend its interests.

The Kopeika then mentions that Beaumont turned to the journalistic field and now appears in the role of editor and publisher of The Shanghai Spectator. It also refers to Beaumont's attempt in February, 1922, to run a tabloid, The Daily Express. Apart from his other interests at the present time the Kopeika mentioned in its article that Beaumont was connected with the Studio D'Art, furniture dealers, from whom he is declared to receive a commission for furniture sold through him or with his help.

In declaring that Beaumont's real name is Adolf Israelovitch, the Kopeika states that he was born in Belgium on March 4, 1897, of Polish-Jewish parentage.

After Beaumont informed the court that in order to save time in interpretation he would like to leave the matter in the hands of his attorney, Mr. Kiang told the court that his client was a respected member of the local foreign community and that he was to be a candidate for the coming municipal election. Last month, Mr. Kiang said, Beaumont was publicly attacked by Chilikin, who, he said, published slanderous articles against him in the Russian daily, the Kopeika.

Mr. Kiang concluded his opening address by requesting the court to mete out adequate punishment to Chilikin and also to attempt to trace the origin of the slanderous news. Copies of the paper with gravitations in both English and Chinese were handed to the court.

In replying on behalf of Chilikin, Mr. Chang asked the court to instruct the plaintiff to point out the passages which he considered defamatory to his reputation. Mr. Chang requested also that the court should write a letter to Mr. J. H. Jones, the secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in order to ascertain through him whether or not the alleged slanderous statements against Beaumont were true or not. Mr. Chang also asked the court that he could submit evidence to testify against Beaumont.

Before closing, Mr. Chang asserted that if Beaumont is a Russian subject he should produce his passport and show if the name "Beaumont" is on it or not.

The hearing was adjourned sine die in order that Mr. Kiang, Beaumont's attorney, should have time to prepare a detailed petition.

SC Spl. Br

Approved

1022/113.

SECRET

Special Branch,

March 8, 1934.

Commissioner,

Sir,

With reference to attached copy of report by D.I. Ross it will be seen that the information furnished by the Belgian, French and American Consular Authorities is given on the strict understanding that it remains secret and confidential. This point has been impressed on Mr. Bryan who, however, is determined to go ahead as originally proposed and is taking the matter up with Mr. Fessenden to-day after which he will approach you.

Mr. Bryan apparently overlooks the fact that your agreement to the arrangement was contingent on the Belgian Consul General's acquiescence.

J. H. Robertson

Superintendent.

*Seen. In office of the department
can testify to facts which
he is cognizant through confidential
information received from Consuls.*

*Dean
9/3*

*mf
9/3*

SECRET

**Case of E. W. Beaumont against V. A. Chilikin,
Editor of Russian Journal 'Kopeika'.**

In accordance with instructions received, the undermentioned persons were interviewed by D. I. Ross in connection with the private criminal prosecution case of libel brought by A. W. Beaumont against V. A. Chilikin, Russian, editor of the Russian daily 'Kopeika' with the following results:-

Inquiries at the American Consulate-General on 6.3.34 confirmed the information already in our possession that A.W. Beaumont, whose real name is A. Iuraslowicz, was deported from the United States of America on the ground of illegal entry. The warrant of deportation No.55650-677 dated 26.3.29, bears the following particulars:-

- "Born April 23, 1901, at Bukharest, Rumania.
- "Last arrival in U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington.
- "Departure April 30, 1929, from Victoria, B.C."

This information was obtained on the understanding that it would be treated as confidential and that it would not be utilized in any manner calculated to embarrass the American Authorities as Beaumont is not recognized as an American citizen.

Mr. L. Delgode, Belgian Vice-Consul, upon being approached on 6.3.34, stated that although A.W. Beaumont's real name was A. Iuraslowicz, he is registered with the Belgian Consulate under the aforementioned name. Regarding Beaumont's antecedents and activities he declined to talk and intimated that he would only divulge same upon receipt of an official letter. This information, however, he stated would only be supplied on the condition that it would be treated as a strictly confidential document. In conclusion he declared with emphasis that he does not want the Belgian Authorities in China to be involved in the present private criminal prosecution which has been

*Original copy
forwarded to Mr. G.
by D.I. Ross 8/3/34
4/12*

38
filed by Beaumont against the Russian newspaper 'Kopeika.'

On 6.3.34 Mr. H. Sander, General Manager of the Asia Realty Coy., was interviewed. He states that in spite of the unwarranted and unjustifiable articles published by Beaumont in the issues of the "Spectator" of June 22 and 29, 1933, respectively, attacking the company, he has absolutely no desire either to appear or to send a representative to court in connection with this case. Moreover he contends that by testifying it would only be detrimental to the company's interests, and in view of the fact that libel does not constitute an offence under Belgian law, he therefore, in order to avoid reprisals from Beaumont through the medium of his journal, has no wish to have his concern's affairs aired in Court.

On the same date a visit was paid to Miss Margaret Kennedy, American, keeper of a brothel at 473 Kiengse Road, at her residence at 1321 Rue Lafayette. While admitting that the article contained in the 'Spectator' of September 21, 1933, refers to her it was, she declares, inspired by animosity, and even though she holds two chits for \$20. each, for "services rendered", signed by Beaumont sometime during 1931 (at 14 Soochow Road), she is unwilling to appear in Court as she does not wish to antagonize this individual. Major Holcomb, Miss Kennedy's legal advisor, who retains the chits in question, upon being interviewed in connection with this matter, declared that as the article in question had caused his client untold misery and worry, he would naturally advise Miss Kennedy to refrain from appearing as a witness in this case.

On 7.3.34 Mr. J. Gaiffard, French Consul, upon being approached, stated that Beaumont under the name of Iershevitch, while in Paris during 1928, was the instigator of a 3,000,000 Francs fraud (jewels, precious

(3) **SECRET**

stones, etc.) upon the firm of Messrs. Blumenthal. Upon the swindle being disclosed Beaumont hurriedly left France in order to escape arrest. However, he was convicted by default and sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment and a fine of \$5,000 Francs. No attempt has been made to have him extradited by the French Authorities who consider that such a procedure would be entirely unprofitable.

Mr. Caiffard, in continuation, stated that this information was to be treated in the strictest confidence and was not under any consideration whatsoever to be made public. Continuing he said that if further particulars were required concerning Beaumont's activities in France they could only be obtained upon receipt of an official representation in writing addressed to the Government of France through the local French Consul-General.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the principal persons likely to be of any use to the defense in this case are reluctant to appear as witnesses as they appear to be frightened of reprisals at the hand of Beaumont's vitrealis pen.

W. A. Rottig, ex-Lieutenant, of the Los Angeles Police Force, upon being approached on 8.3.34, states that the only information in his possession regarding Beaumont's deportation from the United States was obtained from memory.

June 30, 1933.

Memorandum on A.W. Beaumont

Adolphe Weisman Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium, on March 4, 1897 of Polish parents. His father's name (Deceased) was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother's maiden name is Tauber. She is still residing in Belgium. These facts have been confirmed by the Belgian home authorities.

Beaumont claims to be a naturalised American subject but he is not recognized by the local American Consul-General. He has, however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General since February 20, 1930, and moreover holds a Belgian passport.

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in this city on June 14, 1929 after being deported from America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the border into the United States where he was later apprehended and deported for illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars :-

"Born April 22, 1901, at Bukarest, Rumania. Last arrival in U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington. Departure - April 30, 1929 from Vistoria B.C."

It is presumed that the particulars regarding Beaumont's place and date of birth were taken by the American Authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be seen, are totally different from those known to the

local Belgian Consulate authorities, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929 Beaumont announced in the local press that he intended to open a new Golf Club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Allied with him in this venture was one H.D. Rodgor, an American, a lawyer by profession. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence, but proved a financial failure, and the ground that it then occupied has since been offered for sale. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor cycle race track. The introduction of this new sport to the Shanghai public took place at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the Stadium Greyhound Racecourse, Kiaochow Road, now defunct. Like his previous venture this concern was soon in financial difficulties and was compelled to close at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing director of an American registered corporation known as "Velodrome" Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the American Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against the defendant. Soon after, the "Velodrome" ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is believed that there were a great number of accounts still unsettled when the company terminated its activities.

Beaumont next appeared as the editor of the "Spectator" a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies, which made its initial appearance during 1931. On February 27, 1932, he launched a cheap midday publication called the "Daily Express" from his office at 3 Museum Road, which, however, flourished for only a few days. He is also

believed to have been responsible for the publication of a former periodical - "Sporting Life".

Ever since its inception, some two ~~two~~ years ago Beaumont has been connected with the Studio d'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Beaumont was very active in having this company registered with the United States Consulate-General, but is not, as he pretends to be, actually on the Board of Directors. The real owner of this company is one Chang who resides at House No.2 Passage No.34 Route Paul Henri and Beaumont receives a commission on all business which he is able to introduce to the firm.

It is believed that he owes money to various business concerns in Shanghai and in April 1932 it was known for a fact that he owed \$305 to Mrs. E. Lipkovsky, wife of the Siberian Jewellery Store Proprietor, for dresses supplied in the early months of 1932 to the alleged Mrs. Beaumont, with whom he was then residing at Flat 62 Hotel Monchan, Bubbling Well Road.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Consulate-General in an action for defamation of character brought by one B.S. Barbash, a Russian money lender of 457 Kiangse Road and was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment, which was later commuted to a fine, as it is against the policy of the Belgian authorities to enforce prison sentences save in very serious cases. The fine was paid.

Beaumont was also convicted by default for fraud some years ago in Paris (N.B. This statement has been confirmed by the local French authorities, who add that no attempt has even been made to extradite Beaumont).

Information from a reliable source indicated that several complaints had been made against this individual regarding the non-payment of debts. In this connection the Belgian Authorities summoned Beaumont to the Consulate for purposes of questioning and admonition. Beaumont promised to pay off his debtors at the rate of \$40 per month.

In early January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of one "Jimmy" Linds, a notorious gambler and conductor of various gambling dens throughout the Settlement and the French Concession. Beaumont was seen to visit the Pacific Club, 55a Hart Road, several times during January of this year.

A week or so ago a certain Russian who alleged that he formerly was an employee of the Asia Realty Co., visited the Belgian Consulate-General and said that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use them in an article in the "Spectator". Summoned to the Consulate for interrogation about this report, Beaumont admitted that he had prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain Dr. Sellett's approval, as he did not wish to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Co. were true, he stated, and after Dr. Sellett had seen the article he (the latter) saw no objection to it.

The article in question was published in the "Spectator" dated June 22, 1933, and according to information received was greatly objected to by the company. The article however being true does not constitute libel under Belgian law. A further article regarding the activities of the Asia Realty Co. was published in an issue of the "Spectator" dated June 29, 1933.

According to reliable information Beaumont's lawyer is Auxion de Ruffe, but he sometimes seeks advice from Paul Faison of Messrs Fessenden & Holcomb.

Beaumont is at present residing at ^{the} Apartment 6, ^{Majestic} ^{B. well Rd.} 1552 Avenue Jeffre.

June 30, 1933.

Memorandum on A.W. Beaumont

Adolphe Weisman Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium, on March 4, 1897 of Polish parents. His father's name (Deceased) was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother's maiden name is Tauber. She is still residing in Belgium. These facts have been confirmed by the Belgian home authorities.

Beaumont claims to be a naturalized American subject but he is not recognized by the local American Consul-General. He has, however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General since February 20, 1930, and moreover holds a Belgian passport.

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in this city on June 14, 1929 after being deported from America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the border into the United States where he was later apprehended and deported for illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars :-

"Born April 22, 1901, at Bukarest, Rumania. Last arrival in U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington. Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria B.C."

It is presumed that the particulars regarding Beaumont's place and date of birth were taken by the American Authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be seen, are totally different from those known to the

local Belgian Consulate authorities, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929 Beaumont announced in the local press that he intended to open a new Golf Club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Allied with him in this venture was one H.D. Rodger, an American, a lawyer by profession. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence, but proved a financial failure, and the ground that it then occupied has since been offered for sale. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor cycle race track. The introduction of this new sport to the Shanghai public took place at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the Stadium Greyhound Racecourse, Kiaschow Road, now defunct. Like his previous venture this concern was soon in financial difficulties and was compelled to close at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing director of an American registered corporation known as "Velodrome" Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the American Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against the defendant. Soon after, the "Velodrome" ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is believed that there were a great number of accounts still unsettled when the company terminated its activities.

Beaumont next appeared as the editor of the "Spectator" a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies, which made its initial appearance during 1931. On February 27, 1932, he launched a cheap midday publication called the "Daily Express" from his office at 3 Museum Road, which, however, flourished for only a few days. He is also

believed to have been responsible for the publication of a former periodical - "Sporting Life".

Ever since its inception, some two ~~two~~ years ago Beaumont has been connected with the Studio d'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Beaumont was very active in having this company registered with the United States Consulate-General, but is not, as he pretends to be, actually on the Board of Directors. The real owner of this company is one Chang who resides at House No.2 Passage No.34 Route Paul Henri and Beaumont receives a commission on all business which he is able to introduce to the firm.

It is believed that he owes money to various business concerns in Shanghai and in April 1932 it was known for a fact that he owed \$305 to Mrs. E. Lipkovsky, wife of the Siberian Jewellery Store Proprietor, for dresses supplied in the early months of 1932 to the alleged Mrs. Beaumont, with whom he was then residing at Flat 62 Hotel Monchen, Bubbling Well Road.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Consulate-General in an action for defamation of character brought by one B.S. Barbash, a Russian money lender of 467 Kiangse Road and was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment, which was later commuted to a fine, as it is against the policy of the Belgian authorities to enforce prison sentences save in very serious cases. The fine was paid.

Beaumont was also convicted by default for fraud some years ago in Paris (N.B. This statement has been confirmed by the local French authorities, who add that no attempt has even been made to extradite Beaumont).

Information from a reliable source indicated that several complaints had been made against this individual regarding the non-payment of debts. In this connection the Belgian Authorities summoned Beaumont to the Consulate for purposes of questioning and admonition. Beaumont promised to pay off his debtors at the rate of \$40 per month.

In early January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of one "Jimmy" Illade, a notorious gambler and conductor of various gambling dens throughout the Settlement and the French Concession. Beaumont was seen to visit the Pacific Club, 58a Hart Road, several times during January of this year.

A week or so ago a certain Russian who alleged that he formerly was an employee of the Asia Realty Co., visited the Belgian Consulate-General and said that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use them in an article in the "Spectator". Summoned to the Consulate for interrogation about this report, Beaumont admitted that he had prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain Dr. Sellett's approval, as he did not wish to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Co. were true, he stated, and after Dr. Sellett had seen the article he (the latter) saw no objection to it.

The article in question was published in the "Spectator" dated June 22, 1933, and according to information received was greatly objected to by the company. The article however being true does not constitute libel under Belgian law. A further article regarding the activities of the Asia Realty Co. was published in an issue of the "Spectator" dated June 29, 1933.

According to reliable information Beaumont's lawyer is Auxion de Ruffe, but he sometimes seeks advice from Paul Faison of Messrs Fessenden & Holcomb.

Beaumont is at present residing at ^{the} Apartment 6, ^{may be} ~~I.S.S. Apartments, 1352 Avenue Jeffre.~~ ^{B. well Rd.}

Translation from the "KOPEIKA" of February 18, 1934. 3307

Date 19 1 2 13

GENTLEMEN : HE FEELS OFFENDED!

The "benefactor" of the Russian community decided to punish the "Kopeika".

It appears that Mr. Beaumont, the candidate for the the post of municipal councillor, has adopted a wrong attitude towards our statement regarding his person, to make which it was a natural thing on our part.

As our readers already know, the publishing of the information in question was undertaken by the "Kopeika" in order to acquaint the voters with the person of Mr. Beaumont who stands for election: being supported in this by the force and the authority of two votes: his own and that of the "Shanghai Zaria".

To our great regret he felt offended by our statement and instructed his legal adviser to handle this matter. We are in receipt of the following letter :-

"Sir,

Mr. A.W. Beaumont, my client, called at my office and stated that an article had been published in the "Kopeika", in which his private life was discussed, and that the data contained in the article in question are false. Apart from instituting criminal prosecution I am instructed to warn you to cease further publishing of articles of a similar nature.

Eugene E.V. Kiang."

Thus, we are advised to cease further publishing of articles "of a similar nature", i.e. articles discussing Mr. Beaumont's chances as a candidate for election.

Such modesty on the part of a person, who has a serious intention of becoming a councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council and who at the same time does not wish his name to be mentioned in vain in the press, seems to us extremely strange.

If Mr. Beaumont considers himself a suitable candidate for the post of a city father of a city like Shanghai, he must know better than anybody else that discussing by the population of his candidature is absolutely inseparable from discussing of all data relating to his person.

The population of Shanghai has the full right to know everything about the candidate, and nothing can be hushed up.

Mr. Beaumont had no reason to presume that idiots predominate in Shanghai who are capable of electing in the Municipal Council the first man in the street, who wishes to become a councillor, without first making enquiries as to who this man is.

This is a customary thing to do not only in Shanghai but throughout the whole world, and we have not yet heard of any vagabond who, instead of attracting the attention of the criminal department of the police, has attracted the attention of municipal electors, while dead silence reigned in the

This is a customary thing to do not only in Shanghai but throughout the whole world, and we have not yet heard of any vagabond who, instead of attracting the attention of the criminal department of the police, has attracted the attention of municipal electors, while dead silence reigned in the press on the subject.

It was not our wish that Mr. Beaumont should stand for election. He did so on his own wish, without any advice or assistance on our part. We were put before an accomplished fact and it only remained to us to fulfil our duty in discussing this unexpected candidature.

So we did. However, our first article containing information on this subject aroused serious objections on the part of the candidate and a strong intervention on the part of his legal adviser followed.

If the further discussion of the subject in question will follow this course, we are afraid that we shall have to spend more time in court than in writing and publishing articles.

Nevertheless, being aware of our duties, we are compelled to submit to this necessity as long as it cannot be avoided without suppressing full information regarding Mr. Beaumont as a candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

In accordance with the above we have instructed Mr. K.V. Chang, our legal adviser, to send the following reply to Mr. Beaumont's legal adviser :-

"Sir,

I am directed by Mr. V.A. Chilikin, my client, to acknowledge receipt of the letter you wrote on behalf of Mr. W.A. Beaumont.

In reply my client states that his actions were perfectly legitimate and that they are not subject to any restrictions on the part of your client.

The question, whether or not the "Kopeika's" statement was false will be decided in court.

Further, Mr. V.A. Chilikin wishes to state that he pays no attention to your letter and will in future throw similar letters into the waste-paper basket."

Yours faithfully,

K.V. Chang. "

Le Sieur ISRAELEVITCH, alias A.W. BEAUMONT, fut déporté des Etats-Unis à Canada, vers le mois de Juillet 1928.

Il est arrivé, le 14 Juin 1929, à Shanghai, venant de Vancouver, à bord du vapeur "Empress of Russia", sous le nom de A.W. BEAUMONT, sujet Belge.

Descendu à l'Astor House, BEAUMONT a quitté, il y a quelque temps, cet Hôtel, pour aller habiter dans le "Foreign Y.W.C.A. Building", No. 38, Bubbling Well road. Il occupe la chambre No. 418.

BEAUMONT travaille actuellement à l'organisation d'un Cercle Sportif sous le nom de "Riverview Golf Course", qui doit être situé à Ying Hsiang Kong, au terminus de Yangzepoo road, près de la Route de Woosung (sur la limite de la Concession Internationale) et dont les bureaux provisoires sont installés au No. 6, Kiukiang road.

Cette activité de BEAUMONT a fait l'objet d'une enquête discrète de la Police Internationale qui est d'avis que son projet serait irréalisable à cause des capitaux à investir./.

Le sieur ISRAELEVITCH est l'auteur d'une escroquerie de 3.000.000Fr environ, commise en 1928, au préjudice de la maison Blumenthal (bijoux, pierres précieuses, etc.,) à Paris.

In 1928 ISRAELEVITCH was the instigator of a 3,000,000 francs fraud case in Paris (jewels, precious stones, etc.) -essrs. Blumenthal being the sufferers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. REGISTRATION
No. D 3507
Date 7 1 2 1934

TRANSLATION FROM "KOPEIKA" OF FEBRUARY 8, 1934.

BIOGRAPHY OF RUSSIAN COMMUNITY'S "BENEFACTOR."

Who is Beaumont, recommended by the
"Shanghai Zaria" for the post of
Municipal Councillor.

As we stated in our yesterday's issue, the circumstances under which Mr. Beaumont, Editor of the "Spectator," decided to stand for election into the Shanghai Municipal Council, demand that large circles of readers be acquainted in detail with the personality of Mr. Beaumont.

This procedure is inevitable in the course of all elections of importance and, before he decided to put forward his candidature, Mr. Beaumont certainly had reconciled himself with the prospect of large circles of voters being made acquainted with his personality.

In this respect we are meeting Mr. Beaumont and the general public half-way by publishing the following information regarding him, which we have obtained from absolutely authoritative sources.

X X X

The person at present known in Shanghai as Adolf Weissman Beaumont has another name, which also can be regarded as his real name - "Adolf Israilevitch."

He is of Polish-Jewish origin. His father, a native of Poland and married to a Polish Jewess, migrated to Belgium where, on March 4, 1897, the future candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council, Adolf Israilevitch-Beaumont, was born. Later he stated that he was a naturalized American citizen.

HE IS A BELGIAN!

However, the local American Consulate denied this claim. Mr. Beaumont then registered with the Belgian Consulate and since February 20, 1930, has been in possession of a Belgian passport.

DEPORTED FROM AMERICA

The attention of certain "public bodies" was first attracted to Mr. Beaumont following his arrival in Shanghai from the U.S.A. on June 14, 1929. Later it was learned that Beaumont had illegally entered that country from Victoria, Canada. He arrived in Victoria in June 1929 and soon afterwards went over the frontier into the U.S.A., where he was detained. He was subsequently deported to Shanghai.

TWICE BORN

Order No. 55650-677, on the authority of which Beaumont was deported from the U.S.A., contains the following paragraphs:-

"Born April 22, 1901, at Bukarest, Rumania.
Entered the U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington.
Departure: April 30, 1929, from Victoria,
British Canada."

It is presumed that the information regarding this new place and new date of birth of Mr. Beaumont was taken from documents presented by the latter.

WHERE WAS HE BORN?

If this was the case, the information in question contradicts the original version regarding the date and place of birth of the future candidate for the post of the Municipal Councillor, the difference being several degrees of latitude and several years in time.

A BELGIAN RUMANIAN OR A RUMANIAN BELGIAN?

Thus, insofar as Mr. Beaumont is registered with the Belgian Consulate at Shanghai, we can presume that he is in possession of birth certificates and papers establishing his Belgian as well as his Rumanian nationalities.

MR. BEAUMONT'S "ENTERPRISES"

Following his arrival in Shanghai Mr. Beaumont announced in local newspapers on July 1929 his intention

to open a new "Golf Club" at Ying Zieng Kong. The club was established but soon proved to be a financial failure and the land occupied by the Club was sold at a public auction.

Mr. Beaumont's next enterprise was the establishment of a bicycle racing track. This new sport was inaugurated at the "Speedway," Canidrome, Kiaoohow Road. However, the venture experienced similar financial difficulties and was closed down in the beginning of 1930. While the "Speedway" was still functioning, Beaumont became the General Manager of an American Corporation known as "Velodrome." After prolonged postponements the first bicycle races and other kinds of entertainment took place on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but in October of the same year the enterprise was ruined owing to a civil suit for the sum of \$500.00 representing unpaid bills for advertising. The Velodrome went out of existence and there are reasons to believe that there are a number of accounts outstanding in connection with this venture.

A PLUMBER IN HONG KONG

Following the above experiences Mr. Beaumont devoted himself to journalism and appeared in his present role of the Editor of the "Spectator," which soon became the medium for spreading certain views.

In February 1933 he commenced the publishing of a cheap newspaper entitled "The Daily Express" and later also published a magazine entitled the "Sporting Life", but both ventures shared the fate of the "Golf Club" and the "Velodrome." Apart from the above enterprises Beaumont has been connected with the "Studio d'Art", Bubbling Well Road, as a sales agent on a commission basis.

DEBTS - THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR!

During all this time Beaumont was indebted to various persons and this circumstance explains his hostile attitude towards these persons and later inspired his articles in the "Spectator" on the subject of Shanghai money-lenders' evil. It is also not known whether or not Mr. Beaumont has paid the sum of \$305.00 due for a gown for his wife bought from Mrs. L., a well known local dressmaker.

10 DAYS DETENTION

Recently Mr. Beaumont was sentenced by the local Belgian court to 10 days detention and fine for a libellous article published in the "Spectator" against Mr. Barbash, local merchant.

AND WHAT HAPPENED IN EUROPE?

Information at hand indicates that while in Europe Mr. Beaumont also came into conflict with certain laws.

VISITING DENIS

Since the beginning of the last year Mr. Beaumont has been frequenting various places where gambling is conducted, a well known gambler acting as his guide.

MOVES THAT MISSED THE TARGET

Some time during the last year a certain Russian employed with the Asia Realty Co. called at the Belgian Consulate and stated that he had inadvertently communicated to Mr. Beaumont certain facts regarding the company's activities, and that he had reasons to believe that these facts would be published in the "Spectator." Indeed, on June 22, 1933, an article was published in the journal referred to above, which aroused a strong pretest on the part of the Asia Realty Co. However, according to the Belgian law, there were not sufficient grounds for instituting court proceedings against the Editor. Apparently this was the reason why in the following issue of the same journal another article on the same subject was published with the same result.

XXXX XXX XXX

The above information contains the main data regarding the respectable personality of Mr. Beaumont who is prepared to consent to accept the most honourable post - the post of a Councillor in the Shanghai Municipal Council. He is warmly recommended by the "Shanghai Zaria."

The information does not include, for want of space, Mr. Beaumont's activities covering the recent months, during which period a series of slanderous articles were published in the "Spectator" against the most prominent workers of the now existing Municipal Council, who had done so much for the Russian community.

This period of Mr. Beaumont's activities deserves a special survey. We intend to publish the result of this survey later on and at the same time we intend to throw light on the participation in this affair of the "Shanghai Zaria", an organ published in the Russian language.

TRANSLATIONS FROM CHINESE

In the Second Special District Court, Shanghai.

Private Criminal Prosecution

A. W. Beaumont, Complainant,
Age 37, Belgian, Editor of "Spectator" to museum etc.
Represented by Attorneys Kiang Yih Bing and Li Kung Zian
versus
B. A. Chilikin, Accused, Russian.

Complaint

For malicious libel being committed and for cause to be dealt with according to law, the complainant alleges :

The members of the Shanghai Municipal Council will be elected on March 10th and/or the latter part of the month from the Foreign Ratepayers Association, and the complainant being a merchant at Shanghai with suitable biography has been nominated as one of the candidates. Unexpectedly on February 7, of the present year, the accused, published a biography of the complainant, in the Russian Paper called "Kapeika" of which the accused is the editor, and the facts therein stated are all falsely manufactured and ridiculous which are sufficient to attack the personal character of the complainant. A copy of the said Russian Paper together with the translations are herewith filed.

Complainant prays for trial according to law, and for the accused for the offense according to article 325 of the Criminal Law.

Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1924.

Translation from the Russian newspaper

"Kopeika" of February 7, 1934.

The "Well-wisher" or "Benefactor" of the
Russian Community in Shanghai.

Beaumont and his amusing attempt to occupy the
Chair of Adviser to the S. M. C.

In the Autumn of last year an indisputable "business" contact was established to all appearances between two, although seemingly different press organs i.e. the Russian newspaper "Shanghai Zarya" and the weekly periodical published in English and entitled "The Shanghai Spectator", the editor and publisher of which is a certain Mr. Beaumont.

Readers will remember with what enthusiasm the Shanghai Zarya reproduced a long article from that periodical entitled "Russians, hold your heads higher up" in which the Russians were being patted on the shoulder with much approval by Mr. Beaumont who deigned to stoop down to them.

The Shanghai Zarya in addition to the reproduction of the article in question, added its own comments whereby Russians were mainly been given the explanation how much they had gained having attracted the attention of Mr. Beaumont.

All that was rather mysterious and at the time pretty difficult to understand for what reasons and purposes Mr. Beaumont was undertaking the part of a benefactor for the Russian residents of Shanghai.

In an equal measure the ~~unexpected~~ alliance of the Shanghai Zarya with the little known to most Russians "Spectator", which up to that time was being published for other circles and other purposes, could not be understood.

However, a short time ago, the attitude of this publication became definitely that of attracting Russian readers, in proof of which a similar publication was issued in Russian on two occasions. It is not our aim here to comment on the Russian issue of the "Spectator".

Just at present we are interested in the latest facts, proving the existence of a united policy between the "Shanghai Zarya" and the "Spectator" namely:

Only in yesterday's issue of the "Shanghai Zarya" an article entitled "The statement of the Group "In favour of Shanghai", was published, beginning with the significant paragraph reading as follows:-

"In the latest issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" in English, A.B. Beaumont, the Editor and Publisher, dedicates an articles to the question as to conditions on which he would agree to put forward his name as a candidate to the post of Adviser in the future Board of Councillors of the Shanghai Municipal Council. "

Thus, the syndicate of the "Shanghai Zarya" and the "Spectator" have revealed them selves and have openly declared their political belief affecting public interests. No more room is now left for surmises and indefinite attempts at guessing what is it all about. The purpose of this alliance is now clear to everyone; it consisted of acquainting the public with the conditions under which Mr. Beaumont "would agree" to serve as a Councillor in the International Settlement Council, at future elections.

Mr. Beaumont is dictating these conditions on the pages of his publication.

The Shanghai Zarya draws the attention of Russian readers to these conditions on the pages of its own publication.

The post of Councillor in the Municipal Council is a very important post.

At least, up to the present the candidates put up for this post were selected out of the permanent residents of Shanghai, who were noted for remarkable and outstanding merits in the local public affairs.

During the whole time of existence of Shanghai there was no occasion as yet when any of the candidates proposed were subjected to the least doubt of having a right to holding the post.

Shanghai has not seen yet a candidate to the Municipal Councillors, who would be supporting his candidature with his own voice, being at the same time not only an unknown person, but even a suspicious one for the rest of the population.

Mr. Beaumont, having begun to discuss the conditions, all to himself, under which he would make Shanghai happy by occupying the chair of Adviser to the Municipal Council, appears to us to be a phenomena of the kind which not only the Council but even the local Museum has not possessed yet!

From now on Mr. Beaumont deserves in addition to close attention, a complete description of his personality.

The population of Shanghai has every reason now to know everything about this new, as well as unexpected candidate to the Shanghai Municipal Council. There must be no secrets here. Therefore, whilst Mr. Beaumont is engaged in debating with himself about the conditions proposed by him, the population of Shanghai has a right to proceed to the studying of his biography.

In pursuance of the above, in our to-morrow's issue data concerning Mr. Beaumont will be published, which will enable the population of Shanghai to draw conclusions of their own as to his characteristics, ~~prere~~ to inviting him to occupy the seat of Adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

SUBJECT

Reports re A.W. Beaumont alias
Adolphe Israelowicz, including
summary of his antecedents—

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date

File No. REGISTRY

N. D. 3307

Special Branch - S. 2. Station

D. 1 June 30 1933

Subject (in full) Adolphe Weisman Beaumont alias Adolphe Israelowicz.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

J.B. 41

In accordance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch dated June 26, 1933, I forward herewith a memorandum on the activities of Adolphe Weisman Beaumont alias Adolphe Israelowicz.

This individual is a Belgian registered subject and is subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Court.

I submit herewith one copy of the "Shanghai Spectator" dated June 19, 1933 which only appeared for sale at noon this day. This particular edition was printed by Messrs. Yah Shing Press Ltd. (怡兴印刷公司), 1620 Haining Road, 2000 copies being 'run off' the press, the price for same being \$265.

It is possible that future copies of the Shanghai Spectator will be printed by the A. B. C. Press.

G. A. Givens

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. B. (crime)

Information

J. Givens

G. 1/2 Sp. Br.

JULY 1933

\$2

Please make

suggestions at parts indicated.

Tip.

as indicated

hereunder as requested

3/7

J. Givens
JULY 1933

File

3/7

Special Branch - S.2.

June 30, 1933.

Memorandum on A.W. Beaumont.

Adolphe Weisman Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium on March 4, 1897 of Polish parents. His father's name (deceased) was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother's maiden name is Tauber. She is still residing in Belgium. These facts have been confirmed by the Belgian home authorities.

Beaumont claims to be a naturalised American subject but he is not recognised by the local American Consul-General. He has however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General since February 20, 1930, and moreover holds a Belgian passport.

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in this city on June 14, 1929 after being deported from America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the border into the United States where he was later apprehended and deported for illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars :

"Born April 22, 1901, at Bukharest, Rumania.

Last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington.

Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria B.C."

It is presumed that the particulars regarding Beaumont's place and date of birth were taken by the American authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be seen, are totally different from those known to the local

Belgian Consulate authorities, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had, or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929 Beaumont announced in the local press that he intended to open a new Golf Club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Allied with him in this venture was one H.D. Rodger, an American, a lawyer by profession. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence, but proved a financial failure and the ground that it then occupied has since been offered for sale. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track. The introduction of this new sport to the Shanghai public at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the Stadium Greyhound Racecourse, Kiaochow Road, now defunct. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and was compelled to close at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing director of an American registered corporation known as "Velodrome" Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the American Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against the defendant. Soon after, the "Velodrome" ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is believed that there were a great number of accounts still unsettled when the company terminated its activities.

Beaumont next appeared as the editor of the "Spectator" - a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies - which made its initial appearance during 1931. On February 27, 1932 he launched a cheap midday publication called the "Daily Express" from his office at 3 Museum Road, which however, flourished for only a few days. He is also believed to have been responsible for the publication of a

form r periodical - "Sporting Life."

Ever since its inception some two years ago Beaumont has been connected with the Studio d'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Beaumont was very active in having this company registered with the United States Consulate-General, but is not, as he pretends to be, actually on the Board of Directors. The real owner of this company is one Chang who resides at House No.2, Passage No.34 Route Paul Henri and Beaumont receives a commission on all business which he is able to introduce to the firm.

It is believed that he owes money to various business concerns in Shanghai, and in April 1932 it was known for a fact that he owed \$305 to Mrs. E. Lipkovsky, wife of the Siberian Jewellery Store Proprietor, for dresses supplied in the early months of 1932 to the alleged Mrs. Beaumont, with whom he was then residing at Flat 62, Hotel Monchen, Bubbling Well Road.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Consulate-General in an action for defamation of character brought by one B.S. Barbash, a Russian moneylender, of 467 Kiangse Road, and was sentenced to 10 days imprisonment, which was later commuted to a fine, as it is against the policy of the Belgian authorities to enforce prison sentences save in very serious cases. The fine was paid.

He was also convicted by default for fraud some years ago in Paris. (N.B. This statement has been confirmed by the local French authorities, who add that no attempt has even been made to extradite Beaumont)

Information from a reliable source indicated that several complaints had been made against this individual regarding the non-payments of debts. In this connection the

Belgian authorities summoned Beaumont to the Consulate for purposes of questioning and admonition. Beaumont promised to pay off his debtors at the rate of \$40 per month.

In early January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of one "Jimmy" Llado, a notorious gambler and conductor of various gambling dens throughout the Settlement and the French Concession. Beaumont was seen to visit the Pacific Club, 56a Hart Road, several times during January of this year.

A week or so ago, a certain Russian who alleged that he formerly was an employee of the Asia Realty Co., visited the Belgian Consulate-General and said that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use them in an article in the "Spectator". Summoned to the Consulate for interrogation about this report, Beaumont admitted that he had prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain Dr. Sellett's approval, as he did not wish to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Co. were true, he stated, and after Dr. Sellett had seen the article, he (the latter) saw no objection to it.

The article in question was published in the "Spectator" dated June 22, 1933, and according to information received was greatly objected to by the company. The article however, being true, does not constitute libel under Belgian law. A further article regarding the activities of the Asia Realty Company was published in an issue of the "Spectator" dated June 29, 1933.

According to reliable information Beaumont's lawyer is Auxion de Ruffe, but he sometimes seeks advice from Paul Faison of Messrs Fessenden and Holcomb.

Beaumont is at present residing at Apartment 6, I.S.S. Apartments, 1552 Avenue Joffre.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai, 26:6:1923
S2,

Please bring the
memorandum on
Beaumont up to
date and report
on his nationality.
To which committee
he subject of
present? Information
required by
Secretary S. M. C.

S2. 7:18.

252246.

JH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. G.

Section - 2, Station,

Date December 28, 1932

Subject (in full) A.W. Beaumont, owner of the Shanghai Spectator.

Made by D.S. Prokofiev

Forwarded by S.D. Everett

With reference to the memo of the Officer i/c Special Branch dated November 11, 1932, on the subject of A.W. Beaumont, enquiries made with a view to tracing this individual's career previous to 1929 elicited the following information:-

On May 31, 1928 he registered with the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for "Tiangsu, No 1 Chiao Tiao Road, giving the following particulars:-

A. Wisman Beaumont, Rumanian, born April 22, 1903, at Bukarest, single, merchant; arrived in Shanghai from Bukarest in 1928. (Reg. No 171).

On June 1, 1928 he applied at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs for passport facilities to enable him to proceed to Rumania. Foreign passport No 143 valid for six months was issued to him on the same date.

On June 2, 1928 he left Shanghai for Victoria, B.C., on board the s.s. "Empress of Asia". When booking the passage at the local office of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co he gave his profession as that of watchmaker and his address in Shanghai as c/o Mr. Paul Premet, No 6 French Bund.

Enquiries have failed to ascertain when and from where Beaumont first arrived in Shanghai. However, from the statement made by Sgt L. Jones, 2nd Battalion, 31st United States Infantry (vide page 3 of the attached memorandum) it appears that Beaumont was in Manila in 1927-28 and that he left that city bound for Shanghai about March 1928.

Attached herewith are three copies of A.W. Beaumont's photograph.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File 975
28-12-32

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

To Shanghai, 8:11: 1932
52,

Please endeavour
to trace Beaumont's
career previous to
1929.

According to a letter
from the Vancouver
Police, Beaumont
arrived there in
June 1928, and it
would seem he went
there from the Far East.

If the detective to whom
this task is assigned calls
on me, I may be able to
help.

JMS

53307
Special Branch,

April 5, 1932.

Memorandum on A.W. Beaumont.

Adolph Weisman Beaumont alias Israelevitch is believed to have been born in Antwerp, Belgium on March 4, 1897. He claims to be a naturalised American citizen but is not recognized by the local American Consul-General. He has however been registered with the local Belgian Consulate-General since February 20, 1930.

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in this city on June 14, 1929 after being deported from America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, British Columbia and shortly afterwards crossed over the border into the United States where he was later apprehended and deported for illegal entry. In this connection it is interesting to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars :- Born April 22, 1901, at Bukharest, Rumania, last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington, Departure, April 30, 1929 from Victoria B.C. It is presumed that the particulars concerning the place and date of Beaumont's birth were taken by the American Authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars it will be seen are contrary to those known to the local Belgian Consular Authorities so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had or still being in possession of papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929 Beaumont announced in the local press that he intended to open a new Golf Club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Connected with him in this venture was one H.D. Rodger, a lawyer by profession. The Riverview Golf Club came into

2.

being but proved a financial failure and the ground it occupies has since been offered for sale. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track. The introduction of this sport to the Shanghai public took place at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the Stadium Greyhound Racecourse, Kiaochow Road. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and was compelled to close at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing director of an American registered corporation known as the "Velodrome" Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year was sued in the American Court by the International Advertising Corporation for £500.00 when judgment was delivered against the defendants. Soon after the "Velodrome" ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is understood that there are still several accounts outstanding. In these ventures one H.E. Booker, general manager of the Far Eastern Theatre Co., Arnhold Building, 6 Kiukiang Road, has been closely connected with Beaumont.

Beaumont next appeared in the guise of editor of the "Spectator", a semi-sporting and social publication which made its appearance in 1931 and on February 27, 1932 launched a cheap mid-day publication called the "Daily Express" from his office at 3 Museum Road which only flourished for a few days. He is also believed to have been responsible for the publication of a former periodical "Sporting Life".

Ever since its inception about 12 months ago Beaumont has had connections with the Studio d'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Beaumont was very active in having the company registered with the American Consulate-General, but is not, as he pretends to be, actually on the Board of Directors. The real owner of the Studio d'Art is one Tchang who resides at House No. 2 Passage 34,

Route Paul Henri and Beaumont receives a commission on all business he introduces to the firm.

It is believed that he owes money to various business concerns in Shanghai and it is known for a fact that he owes \$305 to Mrs. E. Lipkovsky, wife of the Siberian Jewellery Store proprietor, for dresses supplied early this year to the alleged Mrs. Beaumont, with whom he resides in Room 62 Gotel Monchen, Bubbling Well Road.

It is alleged that Beaumont was at ~~some~~ one time involved in a three million francs fraud case in Paris where the complainants named Blumental were a firm dealing in jewels and that in this connection an order was issued for him to appear before the appropriate Court.

X Following the recent advent of the 31st United States Infantry to Shanghai, Beaumont was recognized by Sgt. L. Jones, 2nd Battalion of that organization, as a man he had known in Manila in 1927-28. According to Jones, Beaumont was at that time owner of a bar known as Boots Cafe situated at the corner of Cal Victoria and Gala Luna which he ran in co-operation with a woman alleged to be his wife. Beaumont was believed to have been concerned in several shady deals and about March 1928 hurriedly and secretly left Manila to escape interrogation by the Manila Police concerning various worthless cheques he had issued. Jones states that he afterwards discovered Beaumont had fled to Shanghai which would probably account for the fact that he was returned to this city when deported from U.S.A. in June 1929. Sgt. Jones contemplates taking civil proceedings in the Belgian Court for the recovery of \$180 Mex which Beaumont has owed him from the time he was in Manila. Y

Ok 8.B.
Information - Confirmed
vide your memo of 2.3.32. J.B. # 132
Special Branch S.E. *5/4*
April 5, 1932.

Memorandum on A. W. Beaumont.

Adolph Weissen Beaumont alias Israelevitch is believed to have been born in Antwerp Belgium on March 4, 1897. He claims to be a naturalized American citizen but is not recognised by the local American Consul-General. He has however, been registered with the local Belgian Consulate-General since February 20, 1930.

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in this city on June 14, 1929 after being deported from America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, British Columbia and shortly afterwards crossed over the border into the United States where he was later apprehended and deported for illegal entry. In this connection it is interesting to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:-
Born, April 22, 1901 at Bukharest, Rumania, Last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington, Departure, April 30, 1929 from Victoria B.C. It is presumed that the particulars concerning the place and date of Beaumont's birth were taken by the American Authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars it will be seen are contrary to those known to the local Belgian Consular Authorities, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had or still being in possession of papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929, Beaumont announced in the local press that he intended to open a new Golf Club at **Wing Hsian Kong**. Connected with him in this venture was one **H.D. Rodger** a lawyer by profession. The **Riverview Golf Club** came into being but proved a financial failure and the ground it occupies has since been offered for sale. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track. The introduction of this sport to the **Shanghai public** took place at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the **Stadium Greyhound Racecourse, Kiachow Road**. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and was compelled to close at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing director of an American registered corporation known as the "Velodrome" Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on **Avenue Haig** in April 1930, but by October of the same year was sued in the American Court by the International Advertising Corporation for \$500 when judgment was delivered against the defendants. Soon after the "Velodrome" ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is understood that there are still several accounts outstanding. In these ventures one **H.E. Booker**, general manager of the **Far Eastern Theatre Co. Arnhold Building, 6 Kiukiang Road** has been closely connected with Beaumont.

Beaumont next appeared in the guise of editor of the "Spectator" a semi-sporting and social publication which made its appearance in 1931 and on February 27, 1932 launched a cheap mid-day publication called the "Daily Express" from his office at 3 Museum Road, which only

flourished for a few days. He is also believed to have been responsible for the publication of a former periodical "Sporting Life".

Ever since its inception about 10 months ago Beaumont has had connections with the Studio d'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road. Beaumont was very active in having the company registered with the local American Consulate-General, but is not, as he pretends to be, actually on the Board of Directors. The real owner of the Studio d'Art is one Tchong who resides at House No.2, Passage 34, Route Paul Henri and Beaumont receives a commission on all business he introduces to the firm.

It is believed that he owes money to various business concerns in Shanghai and it is known for a fact that he owes \$305 to Mrs. E. Lipkovsky, wife of the Siberian Jewellery Store proprietor, for dresses supplied early this year to the alleged Mrs. Beaumont, with whom he resides in Room 62 Hotel Monchen, Bubbling Well Road.

It is alleged that Beaumont was at one time involved in a three million francs fraud case in Paris where the complainants named Blumental, were a firm dealing in jewels and that in this connection an order was issued for him to appear before the appropriate court.

Following the recent advent of the 31st United States Infantry to Shanghai, Beaumont was recognised by Sgt. L. Jones, 2nd Battalion of that organization, as a man he had known in Manila in 1927-28. According to Jones, Beaumont was at that time, owner of a bar known as Boots Cafe situated at the corner of Cal Victoria and Gala Luna, which he ran in co-operation with a woman alleged to be his wife. Beaumont was believed

to have been concerned in several shady deals and about March 1928 hurriedly and secretly left Manila to escape interrogation by the Manila Police concerning various worthless cheques he had issued. Jones states that he afterwards discovered Beaumont had fled to Shanghai which would probably account for the fact that he was returned to this city when deported from U.S.A. in June 1929. Sgt. Jones contemplates taking civil proceedings in the Belgian Court for the recovery of \$180 Mex. which Beaumont has owed him from the time he was in Manila.

W.B. Moore, D.S.

file
M
5:4:32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
T. & S. REGISTRY
S. D. D. 3307
S. 3-5. Station
Date March 17, 1932.

Subject (in full) The "Daily Express."

Made by C.A. J.A. Cook, and Forwarded by C.D.I.

Sir,

Supplementary to my report dated March 2, 1932, I have to state that A.W. Bauman's real name is Izraleivitch. He is a Russian Jew who is alleged to have been deported from America, having been implicated in a three million dollar swindle. Investigations proceeding.

John Heer
C. A.

O/C Special Branch.

Ag S2
Please put with remainder of file in due course.

Wad

W.H. 11/3

W.H.
17-3-32

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

To Shanghai 5/3 1932
D. J. C. S. L. R.

The Chinese Authorities state no meeting was held and if any attempt is made to hold one they will frustrate it.

H.R. 5/3.

C. D. J. Prince,
Please report on
the ownership and
policy of this news-
paper.

already reported on
by me & J. C. S.

W. H.
5: 3: 32.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. REGISTRY
S. B. Ds. 3304
Date March 1, 1932

REPORT

Subject (in full) New Shanghai Paper, "Daily Express".

Made by C.A. J.A.Cooke, and Forwarded by

C.D.I. [Signature]

Sir,

5491.
The editor of this publication which started its existence in Shanghai on February 27, 1932, is Mr. A.Y. Beaumont, an American who formerly published here "Sporting Life" and was formerly the manager of the Velodrome.

It is stated that Beaumont is being assisted by Francis Zia. The paper is of the "catch the penny" type.

[Signature]
C. A.

O/C Special Branch.

Reg. Please attach file re Beaumont.

Sir
Attached
PC 1/3/32

[Signature]
1:3:22.

THE CHINA PRESS. SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1932.

***Daily Express Is
New Shanghai Paper***

The Daily Express, appearing on the streets at noon yesterday, made its debut to the Shanghai English-reading public.

The paper is published in tabloid size, containing four pages.

Daily Express is appearing under the editorship of Mr. A. W. Beaumont.

C. D. J. Puccio,

Please make further
inquiries and obtain
a copy.

JH

28:2:32

SHANGHAI
C. & S. B. REG.

No. S. B. D. 491.

21-10-30.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.

No. D 3304.

Date 6.1.31.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury,

Saturday, October 25, 1930

Velodrome Sued In U. S. Court

Advertising Company Awarded Judgment For \$500

Judgment against the Velodrome, Inc., cycle racing and amusement track on Avenue Hale, for \$500 in favor of the International Advertising Corporation was rendered by Commissioner A. E. Miller in American Consular Court this morning.

The Velodrome failed to appear in the suit, and the American corporation was represented by its attorney.

Mr. A. E. Miller, a Police subject and employee of the International Advertising Corporation, advised that the suit was filed in order to secure the sum given in judgment, which represented charges for advertising posters and planning in connection with the opening of the amusement track in September.

Attorney H. E. Leman appeared for plaintiff.

52,

Please come see me
about this matter.

[Signature]
26:10:30

Reg. Please attach to

A. W. Beaumont's file

WB 27 30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POL
C. I. D. REGISTRY
No. 18. D. 491
Date 11 - 2 - 30

SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1930

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, managing director of the Velodrome, Inc., will be host to-morrow at tiffin at the Majestic Hotel to members of the Press and officials of the new organization, at which the plans of the concert will be outlined.

HR
ML

POLITICAL BRANCH
(FOREIGN SECTION)
DATE 10-2-30

HR. 107.

RW

RIVERVIEW GOLF COURSE

RECENT VISIT REVEALS VERY FINE LAYOUT

Club House To Be Ready
For Use Within A
Short Period

Transport Arrangements
Are Mapped Out
For Golfers

ONLY those who have paid a recent visit to the course of the Riverview Golf Club, realize what a tremendous lot has been done in a comparatively short space of time. The Course which lies opposite the Shanghai College, just beyond the Point, should prove an attraction to golfers, particularly those who are not members of other Club and those resident in the Eastern district, who find it difficult to make full use of other courses.

Since the inaugural meeting held at the Astor House on November 29, much has been done. The Club House should be ready for use by members very soon. The course is being improved upon, and even as it is now, has attracted a good number of players.

The General Committee, now that the Company have issued a statement clarifying their relationship to the Club will take charge of the general management of the Club, and, early in the new year the Club should be in full swing.

A good number have already joined the Club and it is expected that before the end of the year many more will apply for membership.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS

The following transport arrangements have been made for the convenience of members and prospective members who wish to play at week ends:—(1) Cars should be parked inside the Settlement on Point Road, near its junction with Liping Road (Liping Road connects Yangtszepoo Road with the boundary at Woosung Road). (2) The Club Car will be parked at the corner of Point and Liping Roads, on Saturdays from 2 to 3.30 p.m. and on Sundays from 9 to 12.30 a.m. It is an open tourer, Franklin, No. 8649. The Chauffeur will wear an armband with R. G. C. in red letters on it. The Club Car will take golfers to the course, opposite the Baptist College. (3) Omnibus No. 9 runs from the Garden Bridge to the Power House.

A "Special" will run from the Power House to Point Road-Liping Road junction.

(4) Taylor Garage hire cars will take golfers all the way for \$1.00 each and bring them back for the same figure, by private arrangement.

STATEMENT IS ISSUED

be members of the General Committee. The following statement has been issued for the information of members and prospective members.

At a meeting of the Committee held in the Club's Offices at 6, Kiukiang Road, on Friday, December 6, it was decided that the Company holding the lease on the land to be used by the Golf Club should issue a statement to clarify their relationship to the Club.

As the contract between the club, the members are in the position of licensees; The management of a proprietary club is usually given wholly or in part to a committee of the members.

It has been decided that only premises and property, and to exercise such other rights and privileges of the Club, which shall consist of eleven members.

The Company undertakes to operate the Club until January 1st, 1933, when an opportunity, defined hereunder, will be given members to purchase the Club as a going concern.

Government: A committee elected by the members will act as agents of the club in order to balance for members, expend the company's money on upkeep, and such general management of the club as is usually vested in a General Committee. Under the proposed rules, the committee can do anything they like, including amendments to the rules without excepting financial matters, without consulting the company. Notwithstanding, only 2 of the directors of the company were elected to the General Committee, and the company hereby declares it will not oppose deletion of this article (which empowers them to appoint 6 persons to the committee.)

Finance: From the above it will be seen that all moneys paid by way of entrance fee or subscriptions before January 1st, 1933 become the property of the proprietary company, which company is responsible for providing adequate facilities for playing golf, club house amenities and so forth.

Purchase of Links by members: As an additional safe-guard, the Company declares that any income received in excess of annual expenditure, after declaring a 10% dividend on the paid up capital and after providing such reserves for depreciation and lease of additional land to extend the course as their auditor may think fit, will be handed to the Hon. Treasurer annually for him to start a sinking fund to aid members to exercise their option to purchase the Club property on or before January 1st, 1933.

Interest of members: Any member of the Club desiring to purchase shares in the Company can do so by applying for shares. In addition, the Company hereby undertakes that if any issue of shares is made at any time, club members shall have a preferential right to purchase them.

Size of course: The layout of the course will be vested in a Green Committee, as is usual in golf clubs. Narrow fairways will be removed and short holes extended as rapidly as the Club develops. The Company intends to do its best to lease additional land to improve the present lay-out and extend the course by approximately 1,000 yards during 1930.

In addition, the General Committee can at any time limit membership to prevent over-crowding.

Subscriptions and fees: Monthly subscriptions will start from January 1st, 1930. Until June 1st 1930, all subscriptions will be reduced 25% i.e. Full Members will pay \$7.50 per month. Charter (foundation) will be admitted for Tls. 25.00. The time limit for reduced entrance fees is January 1st, 1930: All persons joining the Club before January 1st, 1930 shall be "Charter Members."

Option to purchase: A three years option is given to the Riverview Golf Club which may be exercised at any time before January 1, 1933 to purchase the Company's 30 years lease and option to buy the land used as a golf course; the club house, lease of private roadway, property, fittings, fixtures and works appertaining thereto for the purpose of continuing to use said land and property for a Golf Course at a price to be determined by a Board of Arbitrators to be appointed: one Arbitrator by the Company: One Arbitrator to be appointed by the Riverview Golf Club and a third Arbitrator to be appointed by said Arbitrators, it being expressly reserved and understood that the valuation determined by the said Arbitrators shall not be less than the cost of the land under the Company's option dated July 18th 1929, and the actual cost of construction of the Club House, Golf Course, private roadway and property, fittings, fixtures and works appertaining thereto plus 10 percent per annum on all monies actually expended on capital assets. If this option is not exercised by the Club the sinking fund mentioned in value of the land, the Club will be able to purchase the club property at cost plus interest on money actually expended, and the Company will receive no reward for the risk they have taken in constructing and financing the course and club house.

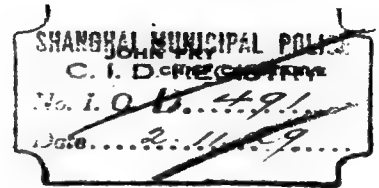
H.R.
29/30

CHIEF CONSTABLE'S OFFICE



VICTORIA, B. C.

7 October 1929.



Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai, China.

re A. W. Beaumont.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of September 5th addressed to the
Commissioner of Police, Vancouver, B. C., has been
referred to me for reply.

The above named man arrived here on the Empress
of Asia in June 1928, shortly afterwards crossing into
the United States, where he was apprehended and deported
for unlawfully being in the United States.

Trusting this is the information you require,

I remain,

Yours truly,

W. H. J.

HJO/S

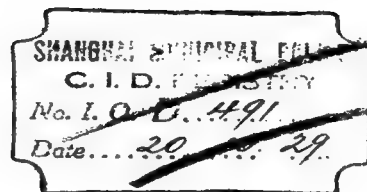
2/11

John. Fry

Chief Constable.



W. J. BINGHAM
CHIEF CONSTABLE



Sept. 24th, 1929.

Director of Criminal Investigation,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai, China.

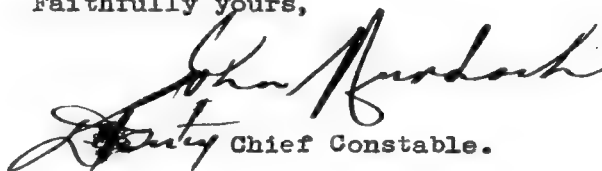
Dear Sirs:

I am in receipt of yours of Sept. 5th, re one
A. W. Beaumont, and would advise you that we have
this date forwarded your letter to John Fry, Chief
Constable, Victoria, B.C. for attention.

The Canadian Immigration have no record of this
man in this City, but it is possible that they may
have his record in Victoria, B.C.

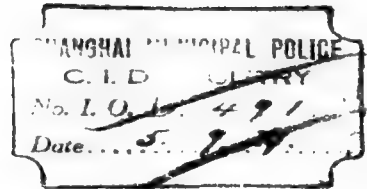
Trusting this will meet with your satisfaction,
I am

Faithfully yours,


Deputy Chief Constable.

SUN/ERD





September 5, 1929

Sir,

I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with information regarding the deportation from Canada of one A.W. Beaumont who arrived in Shanghai from Vancouver in the "Empress of Russia" on June 14, 1929.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Acting Director of Criminal Investigation.

Commissioner of Police,

Vancouver,

B.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Foreign Section I, O Station

Date September 3, 1929

Subject (in full) A.W. Beaumont.

Made by D.I. Robertson.

Forwarded by

J. H. Robertson C.D.I.

* See
C.I.D. 7099

Further inquiries in connection with the above named show that he is not the same person as Ellis Ackroyd Beaumont mentioned in the attached files.

A.W. Beaumont arrived in Shanghai in the "Empress of Russia" from Japan on June 14, 1929 and after staying at the Palace Hotel for one night removed on June 15, to the Astor House Hotel where he still resides.

On registering at the Astor House A.W. Beaumont described himself as a Belgian subject and a bachelor. He has recently failed to meet his hotel bills and the management are now somewhat dubious as to his ability to pay. Inquiries at the local Belgian Consulate learn that Mr. Beaumont is not registered there, nor is he known to the consular officials and although they have tried on several occasions to get into touch with him they have been unable to do so. It is generally believed that Beaumont is a French Jew.

In connection with the publicity given in the press to a proposed new Golf Club at Ying Hsiang Kong of which Mr. Beaumont is one of the promoters little information is available and I beg to attach herewith a letter received from Mr. Beaumont in reply to an inquiry re: membership. It is thought however that the proposed new Golf Club cannot possibly materialise owing to the prohibitive cost of land and the tremendous financial outlay required to get the land into shape.

*It might be interesting to
learn Mr. Rodger's opinion
of this man. JR*

A. Robertson
D. I.

A/D. C. I.

A. W. BEAUMONT
KUKIANG ROAD, SHANGHAI

PHONE 14834

SHANGHAI, August 22nd 1929

Doc. 5. 2. 7.

Mr. Hopkins,
P.O. Box No. 1344,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of the 17th inst. is at hand.

Mr. H.D. Rodger and myself are the founders of the New Golf Club. We are not at liberty at the present time to give a list of directors.

We expect to have the course and the club house built up some time next month.

Because we are still trying to secure additional ground, in order to make our course a better one, we do not wish to disclose the exact location of same.

However, in our circular letter we have stated very plainly that we do not wish any deposits or entrance fee be sent to us. We merely stated that those who will have sent in their signed applications before the actual opening will be charged only Tls. 25.- admittance fee.

Hoping to hear from you favourably
Yours very faithfully,

A. W. Beaumont.

B/J

Shanghai's Newest Golf Club Opens On September 1

Announcement was made yesterday by Mr. A. W. Beaumont that the New Golf Club, stated to be Shanghai's latest and most pretentious institution of its kind, will be opened on September 1. The Club is located on the Chinese Race Club but is bounded by municipal roads and can be reached by motor car within a few minutes from the heart of the Settlement.

A feature of the new club house and golf course will be the creek island ten garden, which will be located on an island formed by the creek running through the course. Another feature will be the driving ground for practice which will accommodate 25 persons at one time. The course will also boast a nine-hole putting tee for practice.

Mr. Beaumont states that the golf club itself will be one of the most modern in China and will include many popular features, such as showers, separate lockers, a huge veranda for smoking, a bowling alley, swimming pool and other comforts and conveniences.

The golf course, it was stated, will include the natural hazards such as lakes, creeks, trees and ditches. The course is to be laid out on a stretch of land which is rather flat.

For the first six months, Mr. Beaumont stated, the membership will be limited to 500 persons, for which more than 500 applications have been received to date.

The subscription fee, it is stated, is Tls. 25 and the dues will be \$10 per month.

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

What is known about
the following people: -

Beaumont. Owner of Book's Cafe
N.S.R.

*Mentioned in
S.O. 8539

*I. A. Mechik. Russian Jew

B. Smeriaoff Russian

396, Kemps Road, Room

24 & 27.

78.

ll 78/4

Reports on the persons referred to attached

Robertson 26 ⁴/₂₈

The notes may be filed

ll 26/4

Shanghai Municipal Police.

CHINA POLICE
CHINA D. REGISTRY
No. 10. 965
Date 46. 4. 28

CENTRAL I. B. Station.

April 25, 1928.

REPORT ON J. Mortimer Beaumont.

Made by P.C.S. OVSIANNIKOFF. Forwarded by *RuYoke, A.A.Y.P.*

With reference to the attached, inquiries go to show that J. Mortimer Beaumont alias Beaumond, who claims to be an American citizen although not registered in the local American Consulate arrived here from Manila on January 27, 1928 and resided at the Savoy Hotel. He was born in U.S.A. and went to Manila about 3½ years ago, where he had a restaurant for 2 years. It is also reported that he kept a newspaper shop previous to that and for some time acted as a newspaper correspondent. On February 9, 1928 he made application at the Revenue office for a Lunch-Counter Licence, which he was going to make either stationary or rolling near Customs Jetty on the fore-shore between Hankow and Foochow Roads, but the application was refused on the recommendation of the Police and on the grounds that it would add to the congestion already present on the foreshore. In the beginning of this month, J. Beaumond took over the ground floor of premises at No. 31 North Szechuen Road, corner of Quinsan Road, where he opened a foreign restaurant (without liquours) under the name "Boots Cafe" for which place he obtained a Municipal licence on April 9, and from inquiries it would appear that all his time is spent in conducting the said business.

P. 26 4/28

D.C.H.

P. Ovsiannikoff
P.C.S.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D. REGISTRY
D. I. O. 9105
Date 46.4.28

CENTRAL I.B. Station.

April 25, 1928.

REPORT ON I.W. Mechik.

Made by P.C.S. OVSIANNIKOFF Forwarded by

Ruforke, Y. A. L. P.

I.W. Mechik, Russian Jew, former resident of Moscow, arrived in Shanghai on May 9, 1926, from Soviet Russia. Inquiries show that he is a merchant by profession and while in Moscow ~~he~~ was engaged for several years in the flour trade. According to a statement, ~~which~~ which he made to the undersigned it appears that in February 1926 he was guilty of contempt of the Soviet Court in Moscow and in consequence had to escape from that city to Vladivostock from which place he proceeded to Novo Nickolaevsk and there crossed the boundary into China and proceeded to Dairen, where he lived for several days before departing for Shanghai. After his arrival in Shanghai he lived for some time in the French Concession and later removed to 39A Kiangse Road, where he opened an import and export office dealing chiefly in cheap overcoats and champagne. He states that he has a friend in the Municipal Police, a man named Mafacelli, who who was recently taken on the force. J. Mechik is suspected of being friendly with 2 suspected Soviet Agents as he paid bail for one of them, named Krengross, when the latter was ordered to furnish bail in the sum of \$300, pending deportation from Shanghai by order of the Provisional Court.

26⁴⁴28

V. Ovsiannikoff
P.C.S.

D. I.

Shanghai Municipal Police

C. I. D. REGISTRY	
No. I. O.	9105
Date	26. 4. 28

CENTRAL I. B. Station.

April 25, 1928.

REPORT ON B. Smirnoff.

Made by PCS OVSIANNIKOFF.

Forwarded by

Rudofsky, A. A. C. P.

B. Smirnoff, Russian Merchant, living in Room No. 27 at 39A Kiangse Road, arrived here from Tientsin about one year ago and has since resided at the above mentioned address, where he has also an office. It appears that he is merchant by profession, dealing in furs and cotton and kept a similar office in Tientsin. It is also reported that he left Russia in 1918 and went to Europe, where he spent several years and only recently arrived in the Far East. Whilst in Russia he was working as Director of a Merchants Bank in Samarkand, South Turkistan and was also interested in the export of cotton. He is married, but his wife is living in Moscow. It seems that he is doing very little business at present in his office, but he shares in Mechik's business at 39A Kiangse Road, whom he gave some money. It is said that he has private funds in one of the local banks, and maintains himself on this money.

V. Ovsiannikoff
P.C.S.

D.C.

26 1/2 28

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

28. 7

1919

To

C.O.O.

Please draft reply.

A.H.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai,

28. 7

1919

To

S. S. L. Sir

a repatriated
German (Arens)
a diamond
merchant.

The consignee
of certain diamonds
confiscated by the
British Gov^t according
to a cutting in a
recent newspaper. (in C.I.D.)

A. Arens
C.R.

LETTER K

N^o. 468



0. 1. 9.
7. 8. 5.
13. 4. 19

AMSTERDAM,

June 1st 1919

Sir

A person named

James Plöde

born at

Hamburg on January 17th 1887

coming from

Shanghai 111 Avenue Road

is now residing here. May I beg you to be so kind as to inform me how the above named person is known in your city.

Thanking You in anticipation

I am Sir,

Very respectfully

J. J. J. J. J.

Police Commissioner

To
the Chief of Police

at
Shanghai

3, 1, 9,
30 7 19

July 30th

19

Sir,

The person named James Blode, who is referred to in your letter of June 1st arrived in Shanghai in the early part of 1918. He at that time took a room in the Astor House Hotel where he bought and sold diamonds.

He first came under Police notice in December of that year when he was reported upon for masquerading as a Belgian.

He subsequently visited Peking and under the name of Boucquet had dealings at times with Chinese revolutionaries.

Your Obedient Servant,



Captain Superintendent of Police.

Police Commissioner,
Amsterdam.

Shanghai Municipal Police.

755
30.7.19

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

29th July 1919

REPORT ON James Blöde.

Made by D. S. I. Givens

Forwarded by

Sir,

James Blöde, an Austrian, who was repatriated ~~on~~ the S.S. "Atreus" on 3-3-19 is unfavourably known in Shanghai. He arrived in this city in the early part of 1916, and took a room in the Astor House Hotel, where he bought and sold diamonds. He first came under police notice in December 1916, when he was reported upon for masquerading as a Belgian.

Enquiries made at that time showed that he was in the habit of receiving Chinese in his apartments, and that he frequently visited Peking. It was later discovered that Blöde under the name of Beaumont had dealings with Chinese revolutionaries, and it also transpired that he lived with an ex prostitute of American nationality.

The following cablegram which appeared in the "China Press", a newspaper published in Shanghai, on July 22nd 1919 would appear to refer to Blöde:-

"Reuter's Service

"London, July 16. - The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal from the decision of the Prize Court condemning the parcels of diamonds sent by H.Salti et Fils to James Brode, Shanghai."

your obedient servant,

D. S. I. Givens

D. S. I.

G. D. O.

1173 FILE

British Consulate-General,

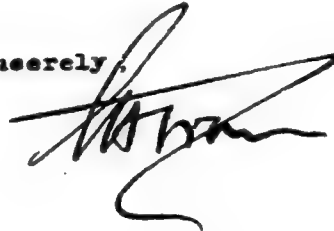
Shanghai.

23rd May 1917.

My dear McEuen,

Many thanks for the report on the
watching of Sun and Li's houses, which I return
herew th.

Yours sincerely,



K. McEuen Esquire

Captain Superintendent of Police

Recd

See Report 753

May 22,

7.

Sir Everard D.H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.,
H.B.K.'s Consul-General,
Shanghai.

My dear Sir Everard, Confidential.

With reference to the man Beaumont, who was reported to have visited the house of Sun Yat Sen, further enquiries go to show that Beaumont, 83, Szechuen Road, is identical with James Blode, who lives in the Astor House. His mistress lives at the Szechuen Road address, and he is a frequent visitor there. Blode dined with one of the German doctors in the Carlton Cafe on May 19. when he gave his address as 831 Szechuen Road. He made a report about some trifling matter at the Central Police Station on May 21 and gave his address as Astor House.

Enquiries were made about Blode in December last when he was masquerading as a German, and I attach the report which was submitted at that time. Blode is an Austrian but sometimes poses as a Belgian. He is said to be a German spy, and deals in diamonds to cover his real profession.

Yours sincerely,



Captain-Superintendent of Police.

Copy.

755

Dec. 12, 1916.

About ten months ago James Blode, who professes to be a diamond merchant, took a room in the Astor House where he used to interview customers, mostly Chinese. He kept that room for about six months. He then left Shanghai and returned two months later, when he took another room. He kept this for about six ^{weeks} months, and left Shanghai again. He is at present in Peking, and has written to the Astor House saying that he will arrive here soon.

P. S. J. Blode was repatriated by the "Atreus" on 3:30/19. The following cutting from the China Press probably refers to him:



Shanghai Municipal Police.

755

CENTRAL POLICE

Station.

22nd May,

1917.

REPORT ON James Blode alias Beaumont.

Made by *Givens*
D.S.I. ~~Proctor~~

Forwarded by Chief Detective Inspector

Sir,

Further inquiries go to show that Beaumont, 85 Szechuen Road, is identical with James Blode, who lives in the Astor House. His mistress lives at the Szechuen Road address, and he is a frequent visitor there. Blode dined with one of the German doctors in the Carlton Cafe on 19th inst., when he gave his address as 831 Szechuen Road. He made a report about some trifling matter at the Central Police Station on 21st inst., and gave his address as Astor House.

Enquiries were made about Blode in December last when he was masquerading as a *Belgian* ~~German~~, and I am attaching the report which was submitted at that time. Blode is Austrian, but sometimes poses as a Belgian. He is said to be a German spy, and deals in diamonds to cover his real profession.

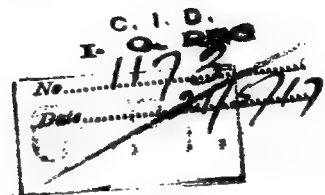
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. Givens
Detective Sergeant.

Chief Detective Inspector.

A.H.
22/5



May 21st

Sir,

In connection with the watch placed at our request upon Sun Yat Sen and Li Lich Chuan ~~21~~ 21, who inhabit houses in the French Concession, I beg to report that on May 17th six Chinese drove in motor car No. 684 to the house of Sun Yat Sen. They remained there some time. The motor car was hired by Mr. Beaumont No. 83 Szechuen Road.

At 10.40 p.m. on May 18th two Chinese and two Europeans went to the house in Motor Car 612. This car belongs to G.R. Coleman.

One European and one Chinese went to the residence of Li Lich Chuan on Route Prosper Paris at 5 p.m. on May 18th. This car belongs to T. Craven No. 12 Peking Road.

Beaumont the hirer of car 684 is said to be an Austrian. He is a diamond broker and is at present living with an ex-Kiangai Road woman of American nationality.

G.R. Coleman of No. 598 Avenue Joffre has been about four months in Shanghai and is employed by Gaston Williams and Wigmore No. 4 the Road. He is stated to be an American.

T. Craven No. 24 Jossfield Road is the manager of Reid Evans & Co. He is a British subject.

Your Obedient Servant,

M

Chief Detective Inspector.

Captain Superintendent of Police.

See Report No. 755.

FROM THE POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,
Central Police STATION.

Shanghai, December 20th, 1916.

To Chief Detective Inspector.

Headquarters, C.I.D.

Sir,

Regarding attached, I beg to report that James Blóde has returned to Shanghai and is now staying in the Astor House.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Green

Detective Sergeant.

Human Resources
Chief Detective Inspector

Shanghai Municipal Police.

Central Police Station.

December 12th, 1916.

REPORT ON Inquiries re James Blöde and Kjoebhavn Hassany.

Made by D.S.Givens. Forwarded by Chief Detective Inspector.

Sir,

1. Regarding attached, I beg to report that about ten months ago James Blöde, who professes to be a diamond merchant, took a room in the Astor House, where he used to interview customers, mostly Chinese. He kept that room for about six months. He then left Shanghai, and returned two months later, when he took another room. He kept this for about six weeks, and left Shanghai again. He is at present in Peking, and has written to the Astor House saying that he will arrive here soon.

2. Enquiries have been made at three different houses bearing the number 31 Avenue Edward VII, and the occupiers know nothing of "Kjoebhavn Hassany". An employe of the Danish Consulate states that there is no Danish firm of that name.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. S. Givens

Detective Sergeant.

Chief Detective Inspector.

628
13
ASH

Memorandum.POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

9. 12. 1916

Shanghai,

To

C.D.I.

1. Information required about James Blöde, Astor House Hotel.

Calls himself Belgian but said to be an Austrian educated at Hamburg & a known spy.

2. Information req'd re "Kjoebhavn Hassany, 31 Yangkingpang" ASD

Shanghai Municipal Police.

S. M. POLICE.
G. I. D.
REGISTRY.

No.

Date

3311

30.12.15

Station.

December 29th

1915

REPORT ON

A. G. Beaumont

Made by

Snap. Eek

Forwarded by

Sir,

I have made enquiry regarding attached letter. Beaumont who is an assistant Master at the Ellis Kadonic school came here from the coast having formerly been a Teacher in Kato. Rungoor and later in Canton. Mr. Onnie Headmaster at Ellis Kadonic school is well acquainted with Beaumont - he is always beat up, a slight drinker and constantly quarrelling with his wife - a Straits Chinese. She has now gone home. Attached letter apparently refers to the robbery at no 23 North Shanghai Road on Dec 17th. I don't think Beaumont would associate with that class of Chinese who committed the above robbery; one side of his face is paralysed and he would be recognised amongst thousands. The letter is probably written by a school-boy who has a grudge against Beaumont.

Yours obedient servant
A. Eek

C.B.I.

19th of Dec.

1915

Dear Sir

Shanghai

I beg to inform you that
A. G. Beaumont is one of
the no. 1 rob the money
shop woman & the other

day. Please seize him
or he should run away.

His address is - 45 Broadway Rd.

3rd Public School
Carter Rd.



Yours truly

Charles W.
all money shop
reapers.



SUBJECT

Publication of the "Shanghai Spectator"
by A. W. Beaumont -

Articles on the White Slave Traffic
in Shanghai -

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGI
File No. 3307
No. D
Rel. S2. 11/11/33

REPORT

Special Branch

Date November 28, 1933.

Subject (in full) The "Shanghai Spectator."

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by [Signature]

Acting on instructions received efforts have been made to secure a copy of the draft of the articles due to appear in the next issue of the "Shanghai Spectator," which will be published on Thursday, November 30, 1933. These articles are reported to depict the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Belgian Consulate-General in an unfavourable light.

The copy for the next issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" goes to press to-morrow (Wednesday) night, the finished article being expected to appear on the local streets for sale on Thursday morning. This particular issue is being printed at No. 15 Museum Road, which address is also the office of the paper.

Further efforts will be made to secure a copy of this publication prior to it appearing for sale on the streets.

[Signature]

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

[Signature]
Information
[Signature]
for Unit

seen by
Comm. [Signature]
15/11/33

Copy of "Spectator" obtained & passed to
Lush Robertson at 4.20 pm Nov. 30.
[Signature]
J. H. [Signature]
REC 5 1933

Date October 6, 1933.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Further to attached
(White Slave Traffic)

Sir,

On the 27-9-33 Dr. Sellett was interviewed and stated that in his opinion a copy of the "Spectator" dated the 28-9-33 should be obtained before interviewing Mr. A. W. Beaumont.

On the 2-10-33 Mr. Beaumont was interviewed at the offices of the "Shanghai Spectator", No. 15 Museum Road, where he handed the undersigned the following documents:-

1. Ania's account book
2. Ania's account for April
3. Translation of Ania's statement (original statement in the possession of A. W. Beaumont).

During the interview Mr. Beaumont was asked to reveal the name of the military officer mentioned in his articles dated 21-9-33 and 28-9-33 respectively. This he, however, refused to do, further stating that since the publication of his last article (28-9-33) in the "Spectator" exposing the "White Slave Traffic" in Shanghai, three other married foreign women had fell into the clutches of the "White Slave Exploiters", and visited addresses given in attached report for the purpose of fornication. This and the French Concession houses will be published in the next issue of the "Shanghai Spectator".

On the 3-10-33 Dr. Sellett, U.S. District Attorney, was again interviewed and the aforementioned documents shown to him. The result of the interview with Mr. Beaumont was conveyed to the U.S. District Attorney, who stated that he was very interested in the wife of the U.S. Marine officer mentioned in Beaumont's articles and would ask Mr. Cunningham, U.S. Consul General, to communicate with the Belgium Consul

C.P.
H
7/4

Supt. 1/c Sec. C. Li

Continue



(Crime Branch) Office Notes

- 2 -

General with a view to ascertaining further particulars re names etc. Beaumont being a Belgian subject. See File No. D. 3307.

Dr. Sellett is of the opinion that the refusal of "Beaumont" to furnish the authorities with further information which he (Beaumont) alleges is in his possession, regarding married Foreign women visiting certain addresses for the purpose of fornication is being retained by Beaumont to suit his own purpose later i.e. black-mail.

On the 3-10-33 Margaret Kennedy was interviewed at No. 473 Kiangse Road, and gave the following version, prior to and after the articles were published.

In 1930 Ania (ZALEVSKAY) and two other Russian girls named Dusa and Nadai arrived together in Shanghai from the North and went to 14 Soochow Road, they had the freedom of the house and were not restricted as to leaving the premises whenever they pleased. Later Margaret removed to the present address.

In June 1933 Ania left No. 473 Kiangse Road and removed to No. 481 Kiangse Road, another brothel conducted by Hetty Estes, which place she later left and went to a house in Harney Terrace, French Concession, where she resided with a Russian named G. Ivanoff (believed to have a criminal record) and his sweetheart Tania.

On 19-9-33 Margaret Kennedy received a phone message from a foreigner speaking English with a Russian accent, informing her that the article for publication in the "Shanghai Spectator" was ready, explained the contents, asking what she was prepared to do about it. Miss Kennedy replied nothing doing.

On the 21-9-33 the article was published, two days later Miss Kennedy received a second telephone message apparently from the same man, informing her that the second article in

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

- 3 -

the same paper was being prepared. Was she prepared to do anything? The answer was No. Miss Kennedy was informed on each occasion by the speaker that the next article would be worse.

After the first article on "White Slave Traffic" dated 21-9-33 Miss Kennedy approached Eugene Pick requesting him to locate Ania. This was done and Eugene Pick, Ania and Miss Kennedy proceeded to Major Holcomb's office where Ania made and signed the following statement. English translation as follows:

"Shanghai, China.

September 26, 1933.

I am sorry that I told Mr. Beaumont a lot of lies about Miss Margaret as to my age etc. I am 33 years old and my son is 11 years old. The account published in the Spectator included some expenses for past months. I was always well treated by her. I stayed at her house of my own free will.

..... "

The original of this document together with two chits signed by Mr. Beaumont in Miss Kennedy's house are in the possession of Major Holcomb, Miss Kennedy's legal adviser.

Miss Kennedy in one of her interviews with Eugene Pick was informed that she would be sued for the sum of \$18,000.00, \$9,000.00 going to Beaumont and \$9,000.00 to Ania Zalevskay.

Miss Kennedy when asked as to the truth of the statement in the "Spectator" re married Foreign women being seduced at address in the Western District, stated that she never denied to the Police or the American Authorities that she was a brothel keeper, and has a private flat of her own in the Agoot Apartments, but never in her life did she have anything whatsoever to do with U.S. Marine officers wives and none ever visited her apartment.

Shuro Giraldi runs a lady's dress making business in the

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

- 4 -

French Concession and supplies all the girls in Miss Kennedy's house and the house next door. He is a regular visitor there collecting bills etc. He is also well known to all the cabaret girls whom he supplies with dresses.

On the 6-10-33 Major Holcomb was interviewed and confirmed Madge Kennedy's statement as ^{to} Ania's denial of her statement to "Beaumont" which appeared in the "Spectator" dated 21-9-33, also that he was in possession of two chits signed by Beaumont in Madge Kennedy's house. The statement is in Russian signed by Ania and translated by a Russian friend of Major Holcomb's (not Pick).

On the 6-10-33 the U.S. District Attorney Dr. Sellett was interviewed and the result of Police enquiries verbally conveyed to him. He stated that the story was very interesting owing to the fact that Eugene Pick had visited him in his office about 8 days ago, and informed him (Dr. Sellett) that he had the "low down" on "Beaumont" and wanted to know if the American Authorities were interested, Dr. Sellett informed Pick that he was only interested in American citizens and Beaumont was a Belgian. Pick then left the office.

Enquiries are being continued.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

J. Hunter
Supt.

D.C. (Crime)

Ruby
7/10

Date 25 SEP. 1933

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

CONFIDENTIAL

Supt. 1/c Sec. C. 1.

I think you had better take up
the inquiry at first with Dr. Siskett who
may see the attached report.

The Police are interested in
the Siskett (a) Girls are unlawfully detained
and submitted to sexual intercourse against their
wishes. (b) Girls are procured in the Siskett
by a trick, and procured elsewhere by trick and later
come under (c).

(c) Any police proceeding of immoral women
as stated.

Wm. B. Brown
D. C. (CRIME)

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

Sir,

The article on "White Slave Traffic" which appeared in the Spectator of Thursday, September 21 is based on the alleged activities of the following persons and existence of the following places:-

- (1) Margaret Kennedy, familiarly known as "Madge".

This woman has been in Shanghai for a number of years and is of American nationality. Has been proprietress of a bawdy house in Kiangse Road for many years.

- (2) Shuro Giraldi, said to be of Czech nationality.

Resides at No. 19 Route Dollfus and is proprietor or part owner of the Salon Miranda situated in the Bearn Building, (I.S.S.) Avenue Joffre.

It is alleged that, in addition to the brothel in Kiangse Road, "Madge" Kennedy rents, or has interests in the following premises which are used as brothels or houses of assignation:-

- (1) Three flats in the Ascot Apartments, Bubbling Well Road. One flat rented in the name of Mrs. or Miss O'King and one in the name of Madame Shaset. Details re. third flat not known.

- ✓ (2) No. 365 Ferry Road.

- × (3) Lane 608, House No. 6 Yu-Yuen Road, Tel. No. 21307. Occupant known as Miss Aman.

- (4) No. 575 Rue Lafayette, occupant known as "Louise".

- (5) No. 214 Rue Tenant de la Tour, occupant known as Miss Dorothea.

- (6) No. 772 Route Bourgeat. Details lacking.

C.P.

To see



Giraldi is alleged to be a procurer and using his business as a modiste to entice women to the above-mentioned addresses.

It was understood the day previous to publication of this article that "Madge" Kennedy was being interrogated re. her activities by the U.S. District Attorney. It has since been ascertained that Dr. Sellett has not even been interviewed by anyone, nor has any actual complaint been laid with him. Dr. Sellett is however, aware of the above allegations, the information having been passed to him by Col. Nicholson, attached to the U.S. Court as an enquiry agent.

Apart from the regular female frequenters of the above addresses, it is alleged that married foreign women are being offered sums of money varying from \$50.00 to \$1,000.00 to visit these addresses for the purpose of fornication. The story of the wife of an officer of the U.S. Marine Corps who recently was seduced by a wealthy Chinese in one of the flats in the Ascot Apartments for a sum of \$1,000.00 is said by the editor of the paper to have been related to him by the officer himself. This story guardedly related and the names and photos of the owners of the above-mentioned premises will be ^{the} main features of the continued article in this week's Spectator.

The editor professes to be interested in this revelation only from a humane point of view.

[Signature]
D.D.O.
"A" Division.

D.C. (Crime).

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

22 SEP. 1933

193

To C.P.

D.D.O. A, Supt. Yanka,
in Jomsey - report
as has obtained further
information from Beacon.

W.D. Boman

D.C. (CRIME)

Serious if true - boarding
house, Lappe - and
requires careful investigation
+ full report.

W.S.

Memorandum.

MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE'S OFFICE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai,

Sept 21

1933

To D.C. (Crime)

For your information
and investigation if
you think necessary.

R.T. Bryan, Jr.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch-S. 2. Station,

Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
CF No. N/A. REGISTRY.
No. D 3307
Station-S. 2. Station,
Date July 6. 1933

Subject (in full) "Shanghai Spectator" and A.W. Beaumont.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

2 Bl. S.

Information has been received to the effect that the type for the issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" which is due to appear on July 6, 1933 was set-up at the May Wah Press, 3 Elgin Road yesterday afternoon.

A.W. Beaumont, the editor of the "Spectator" is at present negotiating with Messrs. Linotype & Machinery Ltd. 38 Avenue Edward VII for the purchase on the deferred payment system, of a printing plant, so that he will be independant of other companies in so far as the printing of his publication is concerned.

If and when the sale is completed, a further report will be submitted.

W. J. D. S.

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File p.t.
[Signature]

JUL 7 1933

ШАНХАЙСКИМ СПЕКТАТОР

Пробудитесь, русские!
Бѣлая рабыня Шанхая.

Цѣна 10 цент.

АУДИТОРИУМ

Угол Авеню дю Руа Альберт и Авеню Жоффе.

ХАН АЛАЙ
ОТКРЫТ
КАЖДЫЙ
ВЕЧЕР

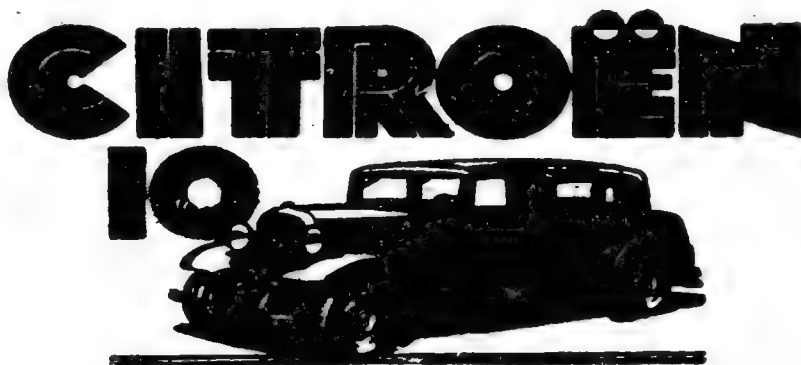


*Alfonso
Marinero*

**АЛЬФОНСО МАРИНАРО
ОПЫТНЫЙ ЗАКРОЙЩИК
МУЖСКИХ КОСТЮМОВ**

CENTRAL ARCADE
49 NANKING ROAD

Мр. Маринаро окончил курс Академии Кройки Дану в Париж, которая издает журнал «Современный Стиль в Покроѣ» по английским, американским и французским фасонам. Он в Шанхайском Спектаторѣ опубликовал серію статей о том, какіе костюмы должны носить мужчины.



ПОСЛѢДНЯЯ МОДЕЛЬ АВТОМОБИЛЯ ЭТОЙ ВСЕМИРНО
ИЗВѢСТНОЙ ФАБРИКИ

Экономен, как БЭБИ кар, удобен, как карета.

ЭТО - КАР ДЛЯ ШАНХАЯ!

Grand Garage Français

426 Avenue Joffre

Telephone 84104-5

ОТКРЫТА ПОДПИСКА на 1934 год

НА

еженедельный, литературно художественный и иллюстрированный журнал

„РУБЕЖ“

8-ой год издания

СПЕШИТЕ ПОДПИСАТЬСЯ

т. к. Новогодний номер остался в ограниченном количестве экземпляров. В г. Шанхай подписка принимается в к - рь „Шанх. Зари“ 774, AVENUE JOFFRE, где помещается представит. журнала „РУБЕЖ“

ПОДПИСНАЯ ЦЕНА

1 год	—	14 с. дол.
6 месяцев	—	7 „ 50 цент
3 „	—	4 „
1 „	—	1 „ 50 цент

С доставкой и пересылкой во всё г. Китая

Позвоните по тел. **74460**

И ВАС ПОСЪТИТ ПРЕДСТАВИТЕЛЬ

„РУБЕЖА“

ШАНХАЙСКИЙ СПЕАТАТОР**„ЗА ПРАВА РУССКИХ“**

Издатель А. В. БОМОН.

Секретарь Д. М. БАТТИ.

Завѣдывающій приёмомъ объявленій
В. ВАЛЛЕСКЪ.

Двухнедѣльный журнал. № 1.

Содержаніе.

	стр.
Что бы могло быть пріятнѣе	4
От редактора	5
Наши новогоднія пожеланія.....	6
Голые факты о торговлѣ бѣлыми рабынями в Шанхаѣ.....	10
Проснитесь русскіе	13
Злободневный Шанхай	16

Published by
SHANGHAI SPECTATOR, INC.
Gerant A. I. Battle.Адрес конторы и редакціи:
3rd Floor, 15 Museum Road
TELEPHONE: 12060**Начните 1934 год****сразу:****прибавьте два доллара****к вашему бюджету и****подпишитесь на****„Шанхайский Спектатор“.**

**Мы понизили подписную плату с 8 долларов до двух.
Выбросьте нижепомещенный бланк и пошлите почтой:**

Издателю журнала**„ШАНХАЙСКИЙ СПЕКТАТОР“****SHANGHAI SPECTATOR INC.***3rd Floor, 15 Museum Rd.***Уважаемый „Спектатор“,**

Настоящим прилагаю два доллара. годовую подписную плату за журнал. который прошу высылать мнѣ по адресу:

ПРО ДРУЗЬЕ

Что бы могло быть приятнее, чем иметь больше времени для проработки этого отдела нашего журнала в следующем номере, и сделать его таким же легким и интересным, как этот отдел английского «Спектатора».

... . Всем резидентам Шанхая, чем звон бокалов с шампанским при встрече Нового Года, когда каждый надеется, что Новый Год будет лучше Старого.

... . Русским налогоплательщикам международного селтльмента, чем получить денежную поддержку от Муниципального Совета для первой и старшей школы (Реального Училища) на Банде, которая находится под угрозой скорого закрытия из-за недостатка средств.

... . Русским налогоплательщикам на французской концессии, чем получить поддержку для Русского Коммерческого Училища на концессии, в котором обучаются более 240 бедных русских детей, из которых больше ста-пансионеры, и которое также находится под угрозой закрытия, т. к. почти половина родителей не в состоянии платить за содержание и обучение их детей.

... . Всем русским резидентам на французской концессии, как увидеть, что их два новых храма закончены постройкой и в них уже совершается богослужение.

... . Издателям трех русских местных газет, как узнать, что число подписчиков каждой из них увеличилось на несколько тысяч.

... . Престарелому маститому генералу Хорват, главе русской эмиграции на Дальнем Востоке, чем узнать, что все русские эмигранты забыли свои личные счеты и дразги и объединились хотя бы на экономической платформе защиты своих гражданских прав в Шанхае.

... . Всем русским налогоплательщикам, чем видеть своих представителей в обоих Муниципалитетах международного селтльмента и французской концессии.

... . Всем иностранным резидентам Шанхая, чем узнать, что Муниципальный Совет международного селтльмента реформирован в более демократическом духе и руководствуется лозунгом: «все равны перед законом».

... . Уважаемому общественному деятелю г. Преображенскому, чем узнать, что его мечта о создании «Русского Дома» в Шанхае наконец осуществилась.



Поздравляем наших многоуважаемых читателей
с Новым Годом!

От редактора.

Приступая к изданію русскаго выпуска «Шанхайскаго Спектатора», мы поставили себѣ цѣлью содѣйствовать, поскольку это для нас возможно, объединенію русских резидентов Шанхая, для того чтобы они этим путем могли добиться равных прав с другим иностранными жителями в этом городѣ, для того чтобы они могли имѣть собственных представителей в муниципальном управленіи, имѣть свои муниципальныя школы, богоугодныя заведенія и т.д.

Страницы нашего журнала открыты для всѣх, желающих высказаться по этому самому жизненному и набольшему вопросу для иностранных резидентов города, и в особенности для русских, желающих подѣлиться своими взглядами о необходимости предоставить им одинаковые гражданскіе права, которыми они не пользовались до настоящаго времени.

Нам особенно интересно слышать мнѣніе русских юристов, а также широкой публики о законности существующаго порядка по управленію иностранным сел-тьментом.

Наш девиз — девиз 20-го вѣка :

ВСѢ РАВНЫ ПЕРЕД ЗАКОНОМ.

Русскіе, объединяйтесь под знаменем нашей группы:
«За лучшее будущее Шанхая»!

Наши новогоднія пожеланія русским читателям. Русские Шанхайцы!

Лучший новогодний подарок для вас, — кампания в пользу изменения Положения о Муниципальном Управлении международного селтльмента, в связи с предстоящими выборами, в мартѣ с. г. для того, чтобы добиться одинаковых прав всѣм налогоплательщикам, без различія національности, принимать участие в управленіи.

Это новое движеніе становится болѣе и болѣе популярным с каждым днем, не смотря на шипѣніе скептиков, беспомощных фаталистов и ничтожных людей, придерживающихся жизненного правила: «моя хата с краю...»

Объединяя резидентов под лозунгом «За Шанхай», мы этим подводим прочный фундамент Шанхаю, как пятому мировому порту, что обеспечит мир и благоденствіе милліонам китайцев и иностранцев, населяющих его.

При устанавленіи прочнаго и справедливаго Положенія об управленіи, Шанхай будет развиваться не по дням, а по часам и, со временем, затмит славу бывшей «царицы морей» Венеціи.

Наша кампания представляет для Шанхая вопрос жизни и смерти, вопрос «быть или не быть». Без этого толчка Шанхай постепенно заглохнет, подобно нѣкоторым знаменитым портам средних вѣков.

Мы знаем, что большинство членов настоящаго Муниципальнаго Совѣта Шанхая — способные и даже выдающіеся резиденты индивидуально; но как общественная организація, они крѣпко держатся за свои «кастовыя» привилегіи, и не только не содѣйствуют развитію города, но придерживаясь «буквы» нелѣпаго, односторонняго Городскаго Положенія, тормозят развитіе города, низводя такое до «небытія».

С другой стороны тѣ, которые присоединяются к нашей группѣ «за Шанхай» и помогут нам провести наш лозунг в жизнь, обеспечат не только великое будущее городу и порту, но и справедливое

отношеніе к интересам всѣх и наждаго обывателя. Мы ставим на первый план не интересы фиска, но благо каждого, интересы подростоващаго поколѣнія, и всякое начинаніе, имѣющее цѣлью уменьшеніе безработицы.

При осуществленіи нашего лозунга не будет мѣста позорному для города явленію, как «бѣлое рабство» при котором закрѣпощаются сплошь и рядом невинныя существа торговцами «живым товаром», при чем для этих жертв уже нѣтъ надежды жить человѣческой жизнью, в силу особых «контрактов» со своими эксплуататорами.

Призывая всѣх присоединиться к нашему движенію, мы чувствуем, что время для этого наступило, и что долг каждого поддержать нас всѣми силами, дабы обеспечить успѣх его и, вмѣстѣ с тѣм, лучшее будущее для каждого из нас.

Для иногородних резидентов, особенно для лиц, живущих на западѣ, наше движеніе также представляет интерес. Западный мір стонет от всякаго рода «перепроизводства», в то время как в Китаѣ-милліоны полунагих существ, при улучшеніи экономическаго положенія которых Китай и его главный порт, Шанхай, представляют неограниченный рынок для сбыта разнаго рода фабрикатов.

Нашим руководящим лозунгом должна быть вѣра в великое будущее Шанхая, для котораго он имѣет всѣ природныя данныя, при успѣхѣ нашего «крестоваго похода» за его лучшее будущее.

Слѣдовательно, мое самое искреннее пожеланіе на 1934 год — чтобы лозунг «за Шанхай» был написан золотыми буквами на стѣнах дома каждого резидента города. Тогда наша группа пріобрѣтет могущество и силу Давида, побѣдившаго великана Голиафа, олицетвореніе индифферентности. С этим пожеланіем остаюсь.

Ваш за успѣх движенія «за Шанхай».

Редантор



Поединок между группой «За лучшее будущее Шанхая» и пережитком средневековья — Голиафом, олицетворяющим болото тупой ограниченности и «кастовых» привилегий для немногих в обоих Муниципалитетах иностранного селъмента и французской концессии.

КАНДИДАТКИ НА



Мисс Германія

Мисс Россія

Мисс Румунія



Мисс Венгрія



Мисс Англія



Мисс Шотландія



Мисс Норвегія



Мисс Югославія

ЗВАНІЕ МИСС ЕВРОПЫ.



Мисс Бельгія



Мисс Турція



Мисс Італія



Мисс Данія



Мисс Франція

Вышепомеченныя фотографіи кандидатки были засняты в Парижѣ в прошлом году, во время приготовления к выборам красавицшей дѣвушки Европы.

По настоянію матерей дѣвушки были одѣты в бальныя платья, а не в купальныя костюмы, как это было принято на предыдущих выборах.

Голые факты о торговлѣ б

Журнал „Шанхайскій Спектатор“ получил полныя драматизма показанія, данныя под присягой, о жестокой эксплуатаціи безпомощной бѣлой женщины, которую заманили в „бординг хауз“, ибо она не могла найти себѣ работы, имѣя четырехлѣтняго ребенка на руках.

А. В.

Совсѣм недавно мы опубликовали выдержки из книги (озаглавив нашу статью „Джентльмен из Суда Присяжных“), которая открыто называет Шанхай городом, гдѣ пороку предаются открыто, гдѣ бѣлыя женщины покупаются и продаются без всяких затрудненій и препятствій. Мы не могли удержаться от опубликованія этой статьи, так как она очень походила на выдумку, на фантазію.

И вот мы принялись провѣрять факты и, увы, узнали болѣе, чѣм ожидали. Мы узнали про такіе вопіющіе факты, которые замалчивать было бы преступно, и виновники которых заслуживают полностью самаго суроваго наказанія, какое только суд может назначить. Мы никогда не были щепетильны в том, что касается опубликованія разных „темных дѣлишек“. Конечно, мы понимаем, что не наше дѣло судить людей, посѣщающих „злачныя мѣста“. Но если бы большинство завсегдагев таких мѣст знали об условіях жизни живущих там „бѣлых рабынь“, то у них навѣрное отбило бы охоту посѣщать таковыя. Эги дома называются посѣтителеми „домами спорта“, и как таковыя, часто посѣщаются мужчинами послѣ „холостяцких вечеринок“, как своего рода „спорт“. Но, увы, тѣ условія „домов спорта“, которые Спектатор находит необходимым опубликовать, так же далеки от „спорта“, как небо от земли.

Невозможно равнодушно читать про тѣ ужасныя условія, в которых бѣлая женщина держит такую же бѣлую женщину, имѣвшую несчастье попасть в дома разврата, насколько „хозяйка“ безжалостна к своим „рабыням“, зарабатывающим ей деньги позорным ремеслом, когда послѣднія становятся „неработоспособными“.

Мы имѣем свѣдѣнія, что сообщаемые нами факты далеко не единичны, что они существуют повсюду в таких заведеніях, как в международном селтльментѣ, так и на французской концессіи, и что это можно провѣрить при желаніи.

В нашей великой столицѣ проводятся принципы широкой терпимости и либерализма. Но тѣ факты, которые Спектатор публикует и представит надлежащим властям вопіют о незамедлительном разслѣдованіи и требуют быстрого дѣйствія со стороны послѣдних, иначе „терпимое“ существованіе бѣлаго рабства,

Handwritten calculations:
1270.00
747.20
172.20
6257.30
3721.80
252.80
100.00
152.80
102.80

ѣлыми рабынями в Шанхаѣ

Бомон.

лжает позором на селтльмент и на концессию. ЕСЛИ ТАКИМ УСЛОВІЯМ НЕ БУДЕТ ПОЛОЖЕН КОНЕЦ, ТО ПОЗОР ЛЖЕТ НЕ ТОЛЬКО НА АДМИНИСТРАЦІЮ, НО И НА КАЖДАГО ОТДѢЛЬНАГО ЧЛЕНА ТАКОВОЙ.

Конечно, мы всѣ знаем, что подобныя „заведенія“ существуют. Но едва ли кто нибудь зналъ о той невыносимой, безстыдной, жестокой и коварной эксплоатации несчастных жертв, попавших в них. Полиція иногда преслѣдовала, или дѣлала вид, что преслѣдует такія заведенія, но они всегда благополучно продолжали существовать, иногда мѣняя свои названія; так напр., на международном селтльментѣ онѣ существуют, имѣя лицензію на продажу спиртных напитков, пользуясь таким образом благосклонным покровительством „отцов города“. Конечно, цѣны в этих заведеніях немного дороже, чѣм в других мѣстах, напр. бутылка сода-виски стоит десять долларов, бутылка так наз. „шампанскаго“ — пятьдесят долларов и т. д.

Ниже мы публикуем выдержки из разсказа одной из жертв подобных заведеній. Мы пока воздерживаемся от опубликованія ея фамиліи, а также фамиліи „агента“, который продал ее в дом терпимости, и приводим самый разсказ вкратце.

„Послѣ благополучнаго побѣга из Совѣтской Россіи, я прибыла в Чифу без всяких средств к существованію. Здѣсь мнѣ удалось получить мѣсто в иностранной семьѣ, которая содержала кабаре. Но я не могла выдержать тяжелой работы в семьѣ, и, кромѣ того не зарабатывала достаточно денег на пропитаніе моего 4-х лѣтняго ребенка, поэтому мнѣ пришлось поступить в кабаре.

Там я встрѣтила через нѣсколько дней с нѣким г. Гастон (мы не даем его фамиліи здѣсь), который сказал мнѣ, что он занимается торговлей принадлежностями женскаго туалета. Он приходил ко мнѣ в кабаре ежедневно, покупал мнѣ напитки и обращался со мной очень предупредительно. Он сказал, что я напрасно живу в Чифу, что такая дѣвушка, как я может заработать гораздо больше в Шанхаѣ, гдѣ всегда охотно принимают новых партнерш, особенно русских, которыя живут там очень хорошо. Когда я сказала, что у меня нѣтъ денег на поѣздку, он не только предложил заплатить за мой проѣзд, но также обѣщал купить мнѣ костюмов в кредит. Я сначала отказывалась, потом согласилась, будучи обманута его дружелюбным отношеніем ко мнѣ и предупредительностью.

Я горько раскаялась и поплатилась за мое довѣріе к г. Гастону. Когда наступило время отъѣзда из Чифу, он рекомендовал мнѣ „бординг хауз“ в Шанхаѣ, на Суджоу род, хозяйка котораго была якобы очень добрая женщина и

общала позаботиться обо мнѣ и найти мнѣ работу.

По приѣздѣ в Шанхай, я поступила в этот „бординг хауз“, который оказался домом терпимости; там меня держали все время как в плѣну, не выпуская никуда за все время моего пребыванія и издѣваясь надо мной всѣми возможными способами, как над рабой, до тѣх пор, пока я уже лишилась возможности работать, послѣ чего меня просто вышвырнули. Чтобы лишить меня всякой возможности уйти из этого притона, хозяйка предложила мнѣ в долг 400 долларов, чтобы привезти моего ребенка ко мнѣ из Чифу, гдѣ он остался. Я, конечно, с радостью согласилась на это, так как мнѣ дорог мой ребенок; но затѣм оказалось, что это была ловушка, чтобы закабалить меня и лишить меня права уйти из притона. Сколько бы я не зарабатывала с тѣх пор, мой долг нисколько не уменьшался. Кромѣ того, мнѣ приходилось платить 31 „стол и квартиру“ сообразно с моим заработком. Если я зарабатывала 1.500 долларов в мѣсяц, то с меня брали за стол и квартиру 750 долларов. При заработкѣ в 2.200 долларов, мнѣ приходилось платить 1.100 долларов в мѣсяц. Когда у меня были сбереженія, мой благодѣтель Гастон (его настоящее имя — Шуэман) приходил и продавал мнѣ костюмы, причем я обязана была брать все, что он давал мнѣ и платила, сколько он требовал, напр., 31 вечернее подержанное выходное платье я должна была платить 300 долларов и т. д. Все, что оставалась от всѣх этих побо-

ров, мы должны были отдавать боям, по требованію хозяйки, за мелочь, как то: лѣкарства, духи.

За время моего 38-ми мѣсячнаго пребыванія здѣсь, я подвергалась немовѣрным издѣвательствам и даже побоям, когда я отказывалась итти с каким ниб. „гостем“, который злушал мнѣ непреодолимое отращеніе, или была не в силах болѣе пить. Помимо моих прямых обязанностей, меня заставляли выполнять всякаго рода черную работу. От невыносимой жизни я нѣсколько раз покушалась на самоубійство и только мысль о моем ребенкѣ удерживала меня от этого. Наконец, я заразилась венерической болѣзнью в тяжелой, почти неизлечимой формѣ от одного пьянаго зараженнаго „гостя“, который сначала истязал меня при помощи хозяйки, так как я противилась ему. Меня помѣстили в госпиталь, гдѣ меня лечили очень мало и давали мнѣ только самое необходимое, но по выходѣ из госпиталя с меня потребовали 1500 долларов за леченіе под угрозой невыпуска меня из госпиталя. Хозяйка пришла, общала уплатить за меня из моего заработка, причем обругала и оскорбляла меня самыми площадными словами. В продолженіе слѣдующих затѣм трех мѣсяцев хозяйка вычитала из моего заработка эти 1.500 долларов, и послѣ этого я всетаки осталась в неоплатном долгу у ней, не смотря на то, что я зарабатывала много только одной продажей шампанскаго каждыи вечер, которое я продавала по 50 долларов за бутылку“.

В описываемом домѣ терпимости находится болѣе 20 дѣвушек. Если каждая из них зарабатывает столько, сколько эта дѣвушка зарабатывала (а она была не из „лучших“ по заработку, ибо другіе пользовались разными льготами, которых она была лишена, и с ними обращались лучше, отпускали их на прогулки и т. д.), то прибыль, получаемая этим домом терпимости была не менѣе 20.000 в мѣсяц. Хозяйка хотя и жаловалась на то, что она платит дорого за „права“, но, как видно, ей тоже оставалась не малая толика, так как этого рода „бизнес“ в Шанхаѣ, как видно хорошо организован.

К тому времени, когда меня „вышвырнули“ из этого заведенія, неожиданно явился мой благодѣтель Гастон, который, как я потом узнала, был „поставщиком живаго товара“ не для одного только Шанхая но и для других городов. Узнав о моем безвыходном положеніи, он предложил мнѣ поѣхать в Ханькоу, гдѣ, как он сказал, требуются дѣвушки в такіа же заведенія.....



(Продолженіе на стр. 11)

Глас вопиющего в пустынь.

Пробудитесь, Русские люди!

Русские граждане!

Мы уже обращались к вам в ноябрьском номере нашего английского издания журнала «Шанхайский Спектатор».

Мы обращались к вам с призывом сбросить с себя позорное иго презрения к вам и третирования вас некоторыми иностранцами как париев, как существ «низшего порядка», как людей, у которых нет чувства собственного достоинства, которые позволяют топтать себя в грязь всяким иностранным проходивцам, пользующимся правами экстерриториальности, только потому, что вы беженцы из своей родины, что вы не могли поминуться с произволом интернациональной шайки, захватившей власть в свои руки.

Мы старались пробудить в вас сознание необходимости защищать свои гражданские права и завоевать себе такое же положение, какое занимают здесь иностранцы международного сообщества.

Чем вы хуже их? Вас около 20.000, то есть больше, чем всех иностранцев, взятых вместе, исключая японцев. Вы соорудили свои собственные храмы, свои школы, свои организации всякого рода. Вы платите налоги, следовательно вы имеете такое же право участвовать в городских выборах, в городском самоуправлении, во всех городских организациях, как и другие.

Но, увы, этого нет! Вы лишены всего этого. Вас не считают полноправными гражданами иностранного сообщества, вас считают за париев... Почему? Только потому, что вы живете каждый только для себя, потому что вы не интересуетесь общественными делами, потому что вы не объединены.

За наш безкорыстный призыв мы были облиты грязью какой-то «москвой». Нас заподозрили в стремлении чуть ли не ниспровергнуть существующий Муниципальный Совет, в стремлении якобы «сесть на ваши плечи» и с помощью этого маневра быть выбранными самими в члены Муниципального Совета.

Мы считаем ниже своего достоинства отвечать на такую клевету.

Мы можем сказать только одно нашему клеветнику: «Не мѣрай своей мѣрой всех других». — Ни на какие дальнейшие инсинуации мы отвечать не намерены.

Свой призыв к русским мы считаем

своим гражданским долгом, почему мы возвращаемся к этому.

Мы перефразируем слова, цитированные нами из речи Муссолини: «Русские в Шанхае будут владеть жалкое существование, не пользуясь никакими правами до тех пор, пока они будут пресмыкаться перед иностранцами: они должны сами пробивать себе дорогу, и время для этого наступило».

Немного требуется для приобретения вами гражданских прав, одинаковых с теми, которыми пользуются иностранцы: необходимо только вам объединиться к предстоящим в марте с. г. городским выборам, избрать своих представителей, которым вы доверяете и голосовать за них, как один человек. Никто не имеет права уклониться от этого, кому дорога часть русского имени.

Говорят, что среди русских есть много так наз. «нежелательного элемента», т. е. спекулянтов, бездельников, морально падших людей и т. д. А разве среди иностранцев нет их?.. Говорят, что почти все русские женщины работают в барах и подобных заведениях. Это, во первых, неправда. Многие и многие русские женщины зарабатывают пропитание честным трудом. Про тех же, которые попадают в бары и другие заведения и считаются погибшими, нужно сказать их критикам и обличителям словами Христа: «Кто безгрешен, брось первый камень в них». — Эти обличители забывают, что русская девушка или женщина, попавшая в Шанхай, почти всегда находится в самом безвыходном положении: она не знает языка, не знает местных условий труда, она не может конкурировать с китайками, потребности которых ограничиваются чашкой риса и углем. — А господа торговцы „живым товаром“ не дремлют, ибо их очень много даже среди самых уважаемых резидентов этого города. Их агенты шныряют повсюду, в поисках „товара“, обшаривают золотые горы своим жертвам, часто уверяют их в том, что работа предстоит самая „приличная“, и затем закабакивают их самым мошенническим образом, так что, попав раз в какой-нибудь притон, девушка или женщина уже не может выбраться оттуда.

Нужно заметить, между прочим, что „отцы города“ и полиция совершенно не интересуются тем, в каких условиях живут девушки в разных притонах, как

онѣ попадаютъ туда, и есть ли какая возможность имъ выбраться оттуда. Они ограничиваются только критикой и обличеніемъ „падшихъ“. Изрѣдка только появляются в прессѣ замѣтки о том, как опутываютъ и буквально обращаютъ в рабство этихъ несчастныхъ „жертвъ общественнаго темперамента“.

Немного в лучшемъ положеніи находится русская молодежь мужескаго пола, прибывающая большей частью из сѣверной Манчжуріи, гдѣ, послѣ извѣстныхъ событій, масса иностранныхъ предприятий ликвидируются, русская молодежь не находитъ примѣненія своихъ знаній, ибо интеллигентный трудъ все болѣе и болѣе монополизированъ японцами, физическій же — китайцами, для европейцевъ же не остается ничего.

Молодые инженеры, в тщетныхъ поискахъ работы, не имѣя никакихъ средствъ къ существованію, вынуждены предлагать свой трудъ за невѣроятно низкую плату, чѣмъ пользуются предприниматели, эксплуатируя ихъ самымъ безовѣстнымъ образомъ. Почему? Да опять по той же причинѣ, что русскіе не организованы и не могутъ легально отстаивать свои интересы!

Мы могли бы привести еще много примѣровъ печальныхъ результатовъ такой разрозненности русскаго населенія Шанхая. Не будь этого явленія, русская колонія процвѣтала бы, ибо здѣсь имѣется уже масса русскихъ предприятий, да и иностранныя предприятия охотно принимаютъ русскихъ, такъ какъ они показали и показываютъ себя съ самой лучшей стороны, в смыслѣ знаній и работоспособности...

Единственно, чего недостаетъ русскимъ, это полнаго объединенія и организованности, о чемъ уже не разъ говорили лучшіе представители русской прессы.

И такъ, не пора ли намъ забыть наши разногласія, объединиться хотя бы на платформѣ будущихъ муниципальных выборовъ и провести своего кандидата в муниципальный совѣтъ, какъ это сдѣлали японцы, который бы защищалъ наши интересы и помогъ бы намъ сдѣлаться полноправными членами международнаго селтльмента.

Русскіе граждане! Среди насъ есть очень много высоко квалифицированныхъ специалистовъ, людей науки, людей интеллигентнаго труда, имѣющихъ большой цензъ и стажъ, которыхъ судьба-мачиха забросила на чужбину и которые живутъ в невѣроятно тяжелыхъ условияхъ. Един-

ственно, что держитъ васъ в этомъ положеніи, это — то, что вы не организованы и поэтому васъ легко эксплуатировать. Ваша судьба — в вашихъ рукахъ. Спросите сами себя, не пора ли положить предѣлъ, эксплуатации и тому снисходительному презрительному отношенію къ вамъ со стороны иностранцевъ, какое оказывалось вамъ до сихъ поръ. Не забывайте, что вы — сила какъ по численности, такъ же какъ и налогоплательщики, и если только вы объединитесь для общаго дѣла, ваше положеніе в Шанхаѣ совершенно измѣнится какъ в правовомъ, такъ и в экономическомъ отношеніи. Изберите людей, которымъ вы можете доверить ваши интересы, голосуйте за нихъ, какъ одинъ, не раздробляйте вашихъ голосовъ и вы добьетесь почетнаго мѣста на международномъ селтльментѣ, вы добьетесь признанія за вами равныхъ правъ с иностранцами и справедливой оцѣнки вашего труда. Если вы не сдѣлаете этого, то останетесь вѣчно на положеніи паріевъ в Шанхаѣ.

Редакція русскаго изданія „Спектатора“, со своей стороны, беретъ доказать, в надлежащее время, прежде чѣмъ начнутся муниципальные выборы, что стоящіе „отцы города“ совсѣмъ не защищаютъ интересовъ такъ наз. „средняго класса“ резидентовъ города и, тѣмъ болѣе, интересовъ бѣдноты и безработныхъ.

Редакція „Спектатора“ беретъ доказать, что настоящий составъ муниципальнаго Совѣта заботится только о доходности, а не об интересахъ налогоплательщиковъ, не о благѣ горожанъ тамъ, гдѣ это требуется.

Все это будетъ доказано опубликованіемъ неопровержимыхъ документовъ на нѣсколькихъ языкахъ.

Насъ поддерживаютъ в этомъ дѣлѣ независимые британскіе, американскіе, французскіе и другихъ національностей резиденты, занимающіе хорошее положеніе в обществѣ.

Намъ желательна также поддержка со стороны русскихъ резидентовъ Шанхая.

Если вы пожелаете присоединиться къ этой группѣ, вы можете сдѣлать это, пославъ намъ прилагаемый купонъ съ вашей подписью и адресомъ и приложивъ 20 центъ.

По полученіи вашего письма, вамъ будетъ высланы статьи на Вашемъ языкѣ, которые будутъ опубликованы во время настоящей кампаніи в защиту правъ гражданъ международнаго селтльмента, каковая является в то же время кампаніей в защиту вашихъ правъ.

Не пропустите этого случая!

Возможно, что клеветники будут продолжать обливать нас грязью, но мы считаем интересы граждан выше подобных низких пошлых выпадов опустившихся людей, которые мѣрят всѣх на свой аршин.

Русские! В своем великом разсвѣнии по всему свѣту послѣ величайшей катастрофы в исторіи человечества, вы показали всему міру, что русскій народ не оскудѣл талантами во всѣх областях науки и искусства.

Теперь вам представляется великій случай доказать, что в вас не заглохло чувство гражданского долга, что вы дорожите именем вашей націи, что вы не дадите попить зго имя, что вы сможете защищать и отстаивать свои интересы легальным путем, гдѣ представляется к этому возможность.

Не пропустите этой возможности. Поддержите нас в этой кампаніи, во имя интересов вашей колоніи и всѣх иностранных резидентов.

Наш журнал открывает широко столбцы для всѣх интересующихся великим будущим Шанхая и его иностранных резидентов, которые пожелаѣ бы высказаться по этому важному для каждаго дѣлу.

(Продолженіе на стр. 16)

ГОЛЫЕ ФАКТЫ О ТОРГОВЛѢ БѢЛЫМИ РАБЫНЯМИ В ШАНХАѢ.

(Продолженіе стр. 12)

Интересна копія отчета, даннаго вышеупомянутой женщиной о ея заработкѣ за апрѣль 1933 года, которую мы приводим буквально:

Заработок за апрѣль.....	1495 дол.
Стол и квартира.....	747.50 "
Забрано наличными	"
и за сигареты.....	122.20 "
Хозяйкѣ за костюм.....	372.50 "
Доктору Жернакову.....	100.00 "
Шурѣ (хозяйкѣ).....	50.00 "
Остаток.....	102.80 "

Таким образом из заработка в 1495 долларов остается в пользу работающей только 102.80 долларов.

Мы здѣсь не входим в разбор того, всегда ли толкает женщин и дѣвушек безвыходная нужда и тяжелое положеніе на подобные поступки, или же это —



результат привычки к бездѣтельной праздной жизни, к „легкому заработку“. Мы только констатируем факты из жизни этих притонов, факты, которые ложатся позорным пятном на великій міровой международный порт, управляемый представителями самых культурных націй на землѣ. Мы приводим эти факты только для того, чтобы было что нибудь сдѣлано для облегченія положенія несчастных „жертв общественного темперамента“ и для того, чтобы беззащитные и наглые эксплуататоры понесли заслуженное наказаніе.

Кромѣ того, мы увѣрены, что если бы всѣ налогоплательщики были допущены к муниципальным выборам и к управленію городом, эти печальныя явленія были бы устранены.

В слѣдующем номерѣ мы опубликуем новыя данныя, касающіяся торговли „бѣлыми рабынями“ и условія их жизни в Шанхаѣ.

ЗЛОБОДНЕВНЫЙ ШАНХАЙ.

Коммерческое Училище Русского Православного Братства переживает большой кризис. Братство не в состоянии погашать ежемесячные дефициты училища и не смотря на нищенские оклады преподавателей, стоит перед угрозой закрытия, если не будут изысканы источники для самоокупаемости таковой. Мы полагаем, что муниципалитет французской концессии должен бы пойти на встречу школѣ и поддержать таковую, так как в ней обучается болѣе 240 дѣтей бѣднѣйшаго русскаго населенія.

Положеніе Русскаго Реальнаго Училища на международном селтльментѣ в матеріальном отношеніи очень критическое, и долг общества прийти ему на помощь. Что думает об этом Муниципальный Совѣтъ международного селтльмента, в котором живет много русских резидентов — налогоплательщиков?

Союз Русских Инвалидов переживает тяжелые дни из — за недостатка средств, т. к. он существует исключительно на добровольныя пожертвованія. Может быть французскій Муниципалитет найдет возможным оказать Союзу поддержку, т. к. русскіе резиденты платят гораздо болѣе налогов, чѣм французскіе на французской концессіи.

Прекрасный примѣръ объединенія для защиты своих интересов дают иностранцам японцы. Кромѣ имѣющихся уже двух японских представителей в Муниципальном Совѣтѣ селтльмента, они настаивают на назначеніи еще двух членов — японцев, а так же на том, что бы НЕДАВНО ВЫСТРОЕННАЯ НОВАЯ ЯПОНСКАЯ ШКОЛА БЫЛА ЦѢЛИКОМ ПРИНЯТА НА СОДЕРЖАНІЕ МУНИЦИПАЛЬНАГО СОВѢТА. Японцы увѣрены в том, что они добьются своего, т. к. они всѣ дѣйствуют, как один.

Глас вопіющаго в пустынь. (Продолженіе стр. 15)

Шанхайская группа защиты интересов резидентов.

Редактору Шанхайскаго Спектатора

15 Мюзеем Род, Шанхай.

(Временный адрес).

Настоящим прошу зачислить меня членом „Шанхайской группы защиты интересов резидентов Шанхая“.

Благоволите прислать мнѣ брошюры касающіеся этой кампаніи на языкѣ.

Прилагаю двадцать цент. как членскій взнос, и дальнѣйшіе взносы в суммѣ для оплаты расходов по кампаніи.

Подпись

Адрес :

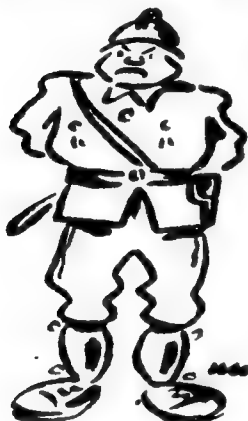
Примѣчаніе.

Членскій взнос составляет только двадцать цент. Вся переписка и личныя совѣщанія держатся в строгом секретѣ, если не обусловлено иначе. Просьба сообщить, желаете ли Вы, чтобы ваше имя упоминалось в перепискѣ.

Вниманію

Русских рестораторов!

Немногіе города в мірѣ могут в настоящее время конкурировать с Шанхаем в трагѣ денег на разнаго рода развлечения. Скептикам, сомнѣвающимся в этом, стоит только посѣтить разныя мѣста увеселенія.



„Тащи и не пушай“
залах.

Ночныя мѣста увеселенія также не испытывают недостатка в постоянных посѣтителях ежедневно, и, обыкновенно в них нѣтъ свободных столиков по субботам, послѣ 11 час. ночи.

Интересно знать, многіе ли из этих искателей развлечения хотѣли бы так же обѣдать вѣ дома. Многіе, конечно; но не каждый может позволить себѣ ходить в дорогіе рестораны; другіе не дѣлают этого, потому, что не желают переодѣваться: известно, что в



„Гроза рикш“



„Полис де Франсѣ“

живут на свое жалованіе, и у них нѣтъ ни времени, ни денег для того, чтобы заняться каким нибудь другим дѣлом, кромѣ того, которым они зарабатывают себѣ на жизнь.

Они, конечно, едва ли заинтересовались бы таким дѣлом, как ресторан, и если бы даже они рискнули открыть ресторан, то „прогорѣли“ бы, потому, что это был бы такой же ресторан, какіе содержатся очень многими русскими, и которые „прогорают“ один за другим; вопрос только в том, когда дойдет очередь до каждого. В лучшем случаѣ, они только сводят концы с концами, и даже влачат жалкое существованіе, давая пищу бѣдным русским бѣженцам, у которых нѣтъ семьи: ибо состоятельные русскіе стоят лицом к лицу с той же проблемой, как и иностранцы, а

Шанхаѣ считается „дурным тоном“ появляться в ресторанах в обыкновенном рабочем костюмѣ к обѣду.

Нужно замѣтить, что большинство и иностранцев, пріѣзжающих сюда и принадлежащих к „обществу“, обыкновенно пріѣзжают на готовыя для них мѣста,

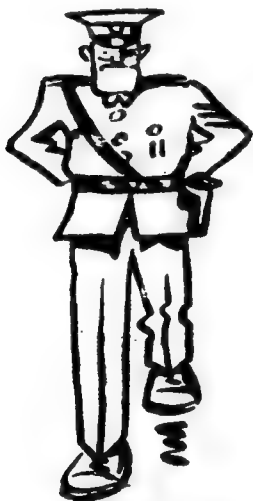


„Стоп“

именно — найти приличное место для еды, без музыки.

Спрашивается, где можно найти такое место, где бы хорошо и недорого кормили и которое не походило бы на место для увеселения? Есть, правда, пара японских и китайских ресторанов, которые чисто содержатся и где хорошо кормят, но едва ли вы найдете много таких мест, содержимых европейцами.

Были ли вы когда-нибудь, например, у Шайнина, и отведали ли вы хоть раз там ветчину? Советуем попробовать. Наржьте ее толстыми ломтиками, покусайте с Чакальским черным хлебом и запейте холодным пивом и вы получите прелестную закуску.



„Начальство“.

сам следит за всем. Эти рестораны не нуждаются в рекламе, их посетители сами рекламируют их.

Почему же подобные рестораны пользуются успехом за границей, но никто не попытается открыть хотя бы один такой ресторан здесь. Ответ очень прост: потому что в Европе и Америке хозяин посвящает все свое время и энергию своему делу; он сам покупает доброкачественные продукты, и он сам всегда находится на кухне. У него, правда, нет музыки, нет дорогих салфеток, серебра, но он не доверяет ничего китайцам — поварам или подрядчикам: он не развезет на автомобиль, пока повар — китаец «тащит» все, что может, а посетителей

кормят чем попало, лишь бы была приправа.

В Шанхае было бы несомненно лучше жить, в смысле питания, если бы нашелся предприниматель, пожелавший открыть такой ресторан, в настоящем смысле этого слова, т. е. где давали бы доброкачественную пищу, хотя бы и без музыки, без шика, без серебряной посуды и т. д.

Мы надеемся, что кто-нибудь из русских обратит внимание на нашу заметку и сдѣлает начин в этом деле. Но он должен помнить, что нельзя хозяину полагаться на поваров и боев; он должен сам работать не только ради экономии, но и для того, чтобы посетители знали, что они всегда получают доброкачественную пищу, хорошо приготовленную специалистом — поваром.

Итак кушайте, пейте и весельтесь, но кто первый начнет кормить нас, как следует?

Моя статья, оказывается, не прошла незамеченной. „Нестор“ местной журналистики посвятил целую статью вопросу питания в Шанхае, в связи с нашими замечаниями.

Мы должны упомянуть об одном хорошем русском начинании в этом роде, а именно о кафе Клейнерман, в котором можно всегда найти, кроме прекрасного шоколада, еще лучшее печенье, „не высушенные“ свежие сандвичи.

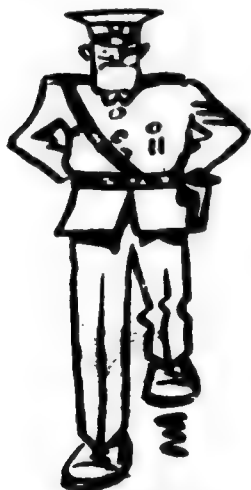
Высказывая наши соображения по вопросу питания, мы не имеем в виду гурманов или богатых „эпикурейцев“. Мы имеем в виду массу холостяков, питающихся в своих клубах, гостиницах или общежитиях, где пища слишком однообразна; мы имеем в виду тех служащих разных офисов, фабрик, контор и т. д., которые хотели бы иметь простой, здоровый стол, напоминающий домашний.

Но мы считаем напомнить еще раз, что, по нашему глубокому убеждению, ресторан, т. е. место питания должен контролироваться самим владельцем, который должен быть поваром, или, по крайней мере, понимать в кулинарном деле, иметь неослабный надзор за приготовлением пищи и покупкой доброкачественных и свежих продуктов.

именно — найти приличное место для еды, без музыки.

Спрашивается, где можно найти такое место, где бы хорошо и недорого кормили и которое не походило бы на место для увеселения? Есть, правда, пара японских и китайских ресторанов, которые чисто содержатся и где хорошо кормят, но едва ли вы найдете много таких мест, содержимых европейцами.

Были ли вы когда нибудь, например, у Шайнина, и отвечали ли вы хоть раз там ветчину? Советуем попробовать. Наржьте ее толстыми ломтиками, покусайте с Чакальским черным хлебом и запейте холодным пивным пивом и вы получите прелестную закуску.



„Мачальство“.

сам следит за всем. Эти рестораны не нуждаются в рекламе, их посетители сами рекламируют их.

Почему же подобные рестораны пользуются успехом за границей, но никто не попробует открыть хотя бы один такой ресторан здесь. Ответ очень простой: потому что в Европе и Америке хозяин посвящает все свое время и энергию своему делу; он сам покупает доброкачественные продукты, и он сам всегда находится на кухне. У него, правда нет музыки, нет дорогих салфеток, серебра, но он не доверяет ничего китайцам — поварам или подрядчикам: он не разъезжает на автомобиль, пока повар-китаец «тащит» все, что может, а посетителей

Но вернемся к нашему предмету, — где хорошо покусать в Шанхае?

В Западной Европе и Америке, в каждом городе вы найдете рестораны без претензий, которые содержатся чисто, и где дают доброкачественную пищу. У хозяина всегда имеется хороший погреб вина; сам хозяин есть и повар, и он работает сам. Посетители таких ресторанов, раз побывавшие в них, становятся за все гдетаями, ибо они знают, что там всегда хорошая пища, и что хозяин

Эти рестораны не

кормят чем попало, лишь бы была правда.

В Шанхае было бы несомненно лучше жить, в смысле питания, если бы нашелся предприниматель, пожелавший открыть такой ресторан, в настоящем смысле этого слова, т. е. где давали бы доброкачественную пищу, хотя бы и без музыки, без шика, без серебряной посуды и т. д.

Мы надеемся, что кто нибудь из русских обратит внимание на нашу замечку и сдѣлает начин в этом деле. Но он должен помнить, что нельзя хозяину полагаться на поваров и боев; он должен сам работать не только ради экономии, но и для того, чтобы посетители знали, что они всегда получают доброкачественную пищу, хорошо приготовленную специалистом — поваром.

Итак кушайте, пейте и веселитесь, но кто первый начнет кормить нас, как следует?

Моя статья, оказывается, не прошла незамеченной. „Нестор“ местной журналистики посвятил целую статью вопросу питания в Шанхае, в связи с нашими замечками.

Мы должны упомянуть об одном хорошем русском начинании в этом роде, а именно о кафе Клейнерман, в котором можно всегда найти, кроме прекрасного шоколада, еще лучшее печенье, „не высушенные“ свежие сэндвичи.

Высказывая наши соображения по вопросу питания, мы не имеем в виду гурманов или богатых „эпикурейцев“. Мы имеем в виду массу холостяков, питающихся в своих клубах, гостиницах или общежитиях, где пища слишком однообразна; мы имеем в виду тех служащих разных офисов, фабрик, контор и т. д., которые хотели бы иметь простой, здоровый стол, напоминающий домашний.

Но мы считаем напомнить еще раз, что, по нашему глубокому убеждению, ресторан, т. е. место питания должен контролироваться самим владельцем, который должен быть поваром, или, по крайней мере, понимать в кулинарном деле, иметь неослабный надзор за приготовлением пищи и покупкой доброкачественных и свежих продуктов.

ДА ЗДРАВСТВУЕТ КОРОЛЕВА.



Когда Нина Барсамова вернется в Шанхай из эройной Калифорнии.

Январь, 14, 1934

ШАНХАЙСКИЕ СПЕКТАТОРЫ

ИСТОРИЯ ОДНОГО ОБЫВАТЕЛЯ ОБРАТИВШАГОСЯ К
ШАНХАЙСКОМУ ПРАВОСУДИЮ.



„Закон, что дышло, — куда повернешь, туда и вышло“.

АВТОМОБИЛИ БУДУЩАГО



Балила.

Знаменитый новый тип легкового автомобиля марки «Фиат», известный всему миру по экономии топлива, прочности и легкости управления.

Отличительные качества этой машины:

Один галлон газаolina на 36 миль.

Мотор подвешен на резинѣ,
Скорость — 60 миль в час.
Перекрестное шасси.
Проволочные колеса.
Кожаная обивка.

А В Т О П А Л А С

920 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

TELEPHONE 30274

Service Station: Route Cardinal Mercier—Telephone 71431

Не тратьте зря ваших денег.

Купите что-нибудь ценное и прочное.

Мебель, заказанная в Студио д'Арт, будет служить вам вѣчность.

У нас самый большой и самый полный выбор обстановки в Шанхаѣ.

Имѣются прекрасные комплекты от 350 долларов и выше.

Вы не найдете нигдѣ таких низких цѣн.

Студио д'Арт дает Вам полную гарантію за каждый сѣт мебели, купленный у нея.

Если Вы не найдете того, что Вам нравится на нашем складѣ, мы дадим Вам во временное пользование обстановку пока не выполним в точности Вашего заказа. Наша обстановка состоит исключительно из моделей самаго послѣдняго фасона.

Наши специалисты могут предложить Вам обстановку в любом стилѣ, в каком только Вы желаете, т.к. они художники в полном смыслѣ этого слова.

Полная обстановка у нас. Вы приобретете предметы, которые до-

ставят удовольствіе Вам и вашей семьѣ, не только на этот год, но и на будущее время вообще.

Хорошая обстановка есть хорошее помѣщеніе денег.

Деньги, вложенные на покупку хорошей мебели подвергаются меньшим колебаніям, чѣм деньги использованные на покупку акцій, и у Вас есть, кромѣ того, возможность, получить эстетическое наслажденіе в полной мѣрѣ за Ваши деньги.

Студио д'Арт находится в настоящее время исключительно под иностранным управленіем.

Мы охотно предоставляем кредит на 18 мѣсяцев кредитоспособным лицам и фирмам на покупаемые у нас предметы обстановки. Не считите за труд посѣтить нашу выставку и посмотреть, что у нас есть.

Наша выставка открыта ежедневно с 9 час. утра до 6.30 час. вечера, по воскресеніям - от 9 час. утра до полудня.

СТУДИО Д' АРТ

Зарегистрировано

в С. Ш. Америкѣ

Адрес: 126 Bubbling Well Rd.

Facing the Race Course

Special Ratepayers Meet To Be Called Off To-day

A. W. Beaumont, Leader Of "Pro-Shanghai" Group, Announces Reasons For Not Convening Gathering; Lack Of Funds And Doubtful Quorum

The special meeting of ratepayers of the International Settlement, which it was proposed to call to-day, following the annual general meeting of ratepayers, will not be held, according to A. W. Beaumont, leader of the "Pro-Shanghai Group" who failed to secure election to the S. M. Council at the recent elections. Mr. Beaumont announced shortly after the declaration of the poll that he intended to convene a special meeting of ratepayers for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions aiming at reforms within the Council. Owing to lack of support and also lack of funds, the "Pro-Shanghai Group" has decided not to continue with the idea.

Mr. Beaumont's statement regarding the calling off of the meeting follows:

"The decision of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association made at the polls yesterday to support the demand for taxing undeveloped land and levying rates on unoccupied premises embraces two paramount points in my municipal programme and seems to make a special meeting of foreign ratepayers unnecessary.

"It was not expected that the special meeting could accomplish anything more definite than to put the Pro-Shanghai Group further on record as being unalterably determined to go ahead with its programme in future years until success has been achieved.

Need A Quorum

"In order for a special ratepayers' meeting to be valid, it is necessary that a quorum must be present. I was informed from various sources that there might be no quorum at the regular meeting and that in any event the bulk of the ratepayers, having voted regularly and according to form in the elections, and also being hungry for the tea and food they would receive on their return home, would bolt as soon as the chairman announced the regular meeting at an end, leaving our brave little band holding the bag.

"Also, prior to the election, the pro-Shanghai Group, spurred by pledges of blocks of votes, enthusiastically made a considerable expenditure of funds, and also signed a few cheques which it now has to meet. The hiring of automobiles to carry our voters to the polls was just one item of this heavy outlay.

"Not only is the treasury quite dry now but every resource at our command must be brought into play to clear the slate. In plain language stripped of the turlowens of diplomacy, the situation is this:

"I did not have at my disposal the necessary funds to carry the advertisements and circularization which might have assured a quorum at the special meeting. Therefore, at to-morrow's affair many of our sympathizers might be absent, and considering this and the fact that the Chinese ratepayers have helped themselves admirably to two of our platform planks, I might say on the most pressing points that it seems prudent to call the meeting off.

Sending A Letter

"However, in order to bring forward the additional vital issues (and the two mentioned also), I am drafting a letter to Mr. J. R. Jones, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, before the deadline of 5 o'clock to-day and I expect in this way to bring these matters before the ratepayers in a proper manner. I anticipate that the ratepayers may be allowed to overlook them in the excitement of deciding to abolish or maintain our \$300,000 municipal orchestra, for who wants to hear discordant tunes from disgruntled tenants when they can talk about the seductive strains of our highly valued tooters?

"The matter of high rents and rates will thus be brought vividly to the attention of the assemblage. The results can not be estimated, but the chairman will at least have to keep a straight face in serving up the nice dish of baloney which will be offered in lieu of answering the question of what is to become of Shanghaianders in their death-grapple with the Shanghai rent racketeers.

"As to carrying on, the Pro-Shanghai Group is now reorganizing its finances and general machinery, and as soon as we recover from our first reverses, we'll get right back at it. Spring is here at last. Shanghai is sure to progress, and the Pro-Shanghai Group is certain that in the end it will triumph."

Questions To Be Asked

Although Mr. Beaumont does not intend calling the special meeting, he has given notice to the Shanghai Municipal Council

that he will ask the following questions at the meeting this afternoon:

- 1.—What does the Shanghai Municipal Council intend to do about the present intolerable high rental situation in the International Settlement?
- 2.—Why should unoccupied premises remain immune from the levying of rates when tenants are groaning under an excessive load?
- 3.—Why not set machinery in motion to enable the taxation of undeveloped land? Such a measure would immediately put a stop to present excessive land values, which is the direct cause of the high rental situation.
- 4.—What is the Shanghai Municipal Council doing about Judge Peckham's recommendations and why have none of these recommendations been put to the ratepayers to date?

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

Calls Off Dogs Of War Because Of No Cash And No Quorum

The resolutions assigned by Mr. Beaumont, were two: first, the "Old Giant" had passed the word for the adherents to go home after the regular meeting so the "rump parliament" would not command a quorum; second, the "Old Giant" had dropped out of the conference of the Free-Shoulder Group, and it looked hopeless to make a fight before the groupers could catch their second wind.

What's the Statement

"It was not expected that the special meeting could accomplish anything more definite than to put the Pro-Chinese Group further on record as being unalterably determined to go ahead with its program in future years until success has been achieved.

Keywords: A. G. Sweeney

"Also, prior to the election, the pro-Changhai Group, spurred by pledges of blocks of votes, enthusiastically made a considerable expenditure of funds and also signed a few checks which it now has to meet. The hiring of automobiles to carry our voters to the polls was just one item of this heavy outlay."

... Treasury is "not" only the treasury authority, but every resource at our command must be brought into play to clear the slate. In plain language, the situation is this:

...I don't have to pay any more.

advertisements and circularization which might have assured a quorum at the special meeting. Therefore, at tomorrow's affair many of our sympathizers might be absent, and considering this and the fact that the Chinese ratepayers have helped themselves admirably to two of our platform planks, I might say on the most pressing points that it seems prudent to call the meeting off.

Sending A Letter

"However, in order to bring forward the additional vital issues (and the two mentioned also), I am drafting a letter to Mr. J. R. Jones, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, before the deadline of 5 o'clock today and I expect in this way to bring these matters before the ratepayers in a proper manner. I anticipate that the ratepayers may be allowed to overlook them in the excitement of deciding to abolish or maintain our \$300,000 municipal orchestra, for who wants to hear discordant tunes from disoriented tenants when they can talk about the seductive strains of our highly valued tonkers?

"The matter of high rents and rates will thus be brought vividly to the attention of the assemblage. The results can not be estimated, but the chairman will at least have to keep a straight face in serving up the nice dish of Salomey which will be offered in lieu of answering the question of what is to become of Shanghaianders in their death-grapple with the Shanghai rent racketeers.

"As to carrying on, the Pro-Ehangshai Group is now reorganising its finances and general machinery, and as soon as we recover from our first reverses, we'll get right back at it. Spring is here at last. Ehangshai is sure to progress, and the pro-Shanghai Group is certain that in the end it will triumph."

Orchestra's Fate Up

Consideration of the fate of the municipal orchestra and band promises to be the only other element of excitement in the annual meeting, scheduled to be held at 5 p.m. tomorrow at the Carlton Theatre. All other business will be strictly according to advance plans, as the deadline for submitting further questions on accounts or nominations of candidates has passed.

Seven resolutions will be offered, the most important being the fifth, which presents for approval the municipal budget for 1924. The amount which must be raised through rates, taxes, fines and fees is not to exceed \$150,000.

Resolution VII. Election of
Governors of the General Hospital
for the ensuing year.

Date 18 / 11 / 2011

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. <u>D 3307</u>
Date <u>16</u> / <u>4</u> / <u>34</u>

EXTRACT OF NEWSPAPER TRANSLATION OF APRIL 14, 1934.

The Min Sin Jih Pao (明新報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following article on April 12, 1934.

A.W. BEAUMONT AND THE S.M.C.

Before the S.M.C. election for this year took place, A.W. Beaumont, a Belgian, was actively engaged in soliciting the support of the foreign ratepayers, but he was not elected. He was very angry, when the result was known, because he had spent much money on advertising. Since he was not elected, he has no right to interfere with the administration of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He, therefore, consulted with a number of foreign residents who sympathise with him, and at the annual meeting of the foreign ratepayers on April 18, a proposal will be brought forward by him for the convening of a special meeting of the ratepayers, at which a number of proposals will be submitted by him.

Beaumont really desires to create trouble with the Shanghai Municipal Council, but the Shanghai Municipal Council has ignored his activities.

Reg. check to file
DBR 15/4
seen already
Rumpf
17/4

'We're Just Beginning'— A.W. Beaumont

Defeated Dark Horse To
Seek Support From All
Ratepayers In Program

Pro-Shanghai Group Fixes Up 5-Point Platform

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, leader of the Pro-Shanghai Group, stated yesterday that he and his followers were very encouraged over the great support which they received in the Shanghai Municipal Council elections. Mr. Beaumont assigned his defeat to the organized opposition which he fully expected, and mainly for the reason that voters must sign their ballots.

Mr. Beaumont continued:

"The Pro-Shanghai Group is calling for a special ratepayers meeting to be held immediately after the regular meeting in April at the same venue at which the following will be moved.

Program Outlined

"1.—That undeveloped land be taxed, and that rates be levied upon unoccupied premises.

"2.—That at the polls, when independent candidates run, they be authorized to have their own scrutineers.

"3.—That membership of the Shanghai Municipal Council be increased by five, three foreigners and two Chinese.

"4.—That all of Judge Freetham's recommendations as to qualifications of candidates be adopted.

"5.—That the Council will tie the passing of the above recommendations together with the adoption of the secret ballot rules endorsed last year."

Meeting On 15th

The annual meeting of ratepayers in the Foreign Settlement will be held in the Carlton Theater, No. 21 Park Road, on Wednesday, April 18, 1934, at 5 p.m. to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for municipal purposes, to pass resolutions in reference thereto, and to deliberate and decide upon other municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ended December 31, 1933, will be submitted for discussion and approval of the ratepayers.

The secretary of Council has written Mr. J. Welch and J. C. Gray, scrutineers of the poll in connection with the election of councillors, expressing the Council's appreciation of their services.

All the voters who were re-elected by the Council on March 21, 1934, at the Municipal Council election, had the work of counting the votes had been completed.

Handwritten:
27/13

Mr. A. W. Beaumont Replies To Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead

Independent Candidate For The Shanghai Municipal
Council Waxes Sarcastic At Strictures
Penned By Local British Writer.

The following statement from Mr. A. W. Beaumont, Independent Candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council, is in reply to the article which appeared in "The Shanghai Sunday Times" yesterday from the pen of Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E., Editor of "Oriental Affairs," in which the latter analyzed the claims of Mr. Beaumont for support.

By A. W. BEAUMONT

Feetham Report

Twenty cents is the price of membership on the Pro-Shanghai Group, and membership is worth the money! Ask anybody who enjoys a bandwagon seat!

Mr. Woodhead expresses wonder in his "Sunday Times" article that I can get along with my growing movement on 20 cents from each person.

The gentleman takes us back to that colourful character of Sleepy Hollow, the raw-boned schoolmaster known as "Ichabod Crane," concerning whom it was said:

"Still they gazed, and still their wonder grew
That one small head could carry
all he knew."

One Woodhead contains a lot of facts and figures which, on occasion, are hauled out for our guidance. I have been guided helpfully by some of Mr. Woodhead's observations, but when he turns his pen towards the task of stemming the tide of public resentment over Shanghai misrule, he gets somewhat beyond his depth.

A Bit Of Byplay

But being scored by Mr. Woodhead, C.B.E., whose words London as well as Shanghai hang upon, is a bit of byplay that is worth while in this strenuous campaign.

I have been so busy running faster than most of my competitors that it is refreshing to feel this editorial breeze blow across my path. I should have been disappointed if Mr. Woodhead had not hurled his ink pot at me even for a wide miss, for such action by the leading authority on Far Eastern affairs has further advertised my constructive campaign.

It is refreshing to pause long enough to consider that whereas two months ago Mr. Woodhead and his Old Clan were asking, "Who is this presumptuous worm, Beaumont, who dares sling his new-fangled notions into the teeth of the gods?" and who are inquiring what sort of an organ the Shanghai "Spectator" was, they have awakened to the realization that the Beaumont campaign is something for them to notice.

More seriously, Mr. Woodhead and I look at things hereabouts from different angles. I felt certain that the eminent journalist would eventually come around this way, and try to find out what was the matter with my programme and me. Reading his contribution in your valued columns, I found that his chief objection to me was that I was a newcomer in public affairs, and therefore, no authority to follow, but that Mr. Liddle, also a newcomer in this respect, and a member in good standing of the Country Club, would be better material because his family has been here (and done well) for 50 years. I can only say there that as a newcomer, I have seen some things which I am convinced Shanghai needs, and I have dared to ask the public to help me to accomplish

It is remarkable that Mr. Woodhead cites in defence of the Council's attitude certain passages from the able Feetham Report. The Council sat upon this egg and failed to hatch anything out of it. Still, there are words of wisdom in it from which Mr. Woodhead has extracted some lines against publicity for the Council proceedings, and since Mr. Woodhead has drawn strength from that source, we may be pardoned for doing likewise. Says the learned English jurist on Page 174, Vol. II:

"Under ordinary circumstances effective publicity is automatically and regularly given to the work and proceedings of a local governmental authority, both by publication of the agenda for its meetings, and by press reports of its debates, which show the part taken by individual members and serve to concentrate public attention on crucial points discussed, and on views expressed by those members who are

recognized as leaders. In the absence of such normal means of attracting public attention special measures are needed in order to keep the public in touch with the work which the Council are doing and to bring home the reasons for its decisions.

"The impersonal and often rather colourless reports of the proceedings appearing in the published minutes of the Council and its committees are not in themselves sufficient to serve this purpose."

Mr. E. F. Harris, for a year a member of the Council, advocates more publicity for Council meetings, and I anticipate that my other prospective colleagues will be able to accommodate themselves to the idea. But most emphatically I am not the demagogue Mr. Woodhead would make me out, for I have stated in my programme that I do favour publicity only in matters wherein racial and nationalistic questions might be adversely affected.

In changing its attitude towards publicity, the Council will merely be meeting public opinion as I get it.

"It Can't Be Done"

Mr. Woodhead has not been able to pick flaws in the other 14 points of my programme, except in such a general way that his objections are without value. Boiled down, his criticisms resolve themselves into that Old Clan parrot talk, "It can't be done!"

While he asserts that certain points are difficult, he agrees that some of them may be sound. I have indicated that a fair exchange, Chinese fashion, will make possible most of the things that foreigners desire.

On the point of "vested interests," no rejoinder is necessary. By handling that topic in the way he does, Mr. Woodhead confirms my observations. Of course, there never has been a divergent point of view in the Council chamber, and the possibility of developing one is what worries the big-wigs. They don't want to debate in the open, where everyone can see, but behind a screen.

I have dared to attack the Shanghai vested interests with such help as I could muster, and I think it is apparent I am doing pretty well. I wear no stiff shirt and hold no membership in the

Macrosanct Country Clubs. I am just one of the middle class who wants to do something for the community and to represent those numerous Shanghaianders who have a full right to be represented.

If I am elected, as I expect to be, I shall not only represent the middle class and be able to see the poor, but I will be fair to all without regard to colour, class, nationality, creed, social or financial standing or previous condition. While my opponents are sitting back smoking their cigars, I am letting no grass grow under my feet.

Alleged Leg Pulling

Mr. Woodhead blandly asserts that Councilors cannot vote on matters in which they have a direct or indirect interest. In this, the gentleman is evidently trying to draw me into a net and at the same time is pulling the legs of your readers. All I suggest to the ratepayers is that they square the names of Councilors and candidates against the important directorates as traceable in the Hong List, and apply their intelligence.

Lastly, Mr. Woodhead is concerned with the "mystery" of my anxiety to get on the Council and my show of energy in campaigning. I will oblige the able journalist with some information which might possibly relieve "his anxiety" in this respect. First, I firmly believe I can do Shanghai a great deal of good by helping her in a new era with an open and square deal for all. Secondly, when I undertake something, I intend to achieve it.

This rejoinder would not be

complete without my extension of thanks to Mr. Woodhead and certain other Old Clanmen for publicity that Pro-Shanghai 20-cent pieces, numerous though they are, could not buy.

Handwritten signature and initials.

March 26, 1934.

Morning Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. R. REGISTRY.

No. D 3307

Date 26/3/34

MISCELLANEOUS

NICHI-NICHI, NIPPON and MAINICHI (25-3-34)

3 LOCAL JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS PROMOTE THE APPOINTMENT
OF MR. A.W. BEAUMONT AS A MEMBER OF THE MUNICIPAL
COUNCIL

Elect Mr. A. W. Beaumont who holds strictly neutral views and advocates that the nation having the highest number of voters have controlling rights.

A.W. Beaumont's statement

The Shanghai Municipal Council is a secret organ and not the servant of the public. I wish to draw the attention of the Japanese residents to the following:- Shanghai is our home here we have our occupations and in this place our hopes are placed. The development of Shanghai must depend upon the prosperity of its population. The prosperity must not be confined to a few persons who hold the controlling power. Most large cities in the world are governed by the people and for the people but Shanghai is still influenced by the feudal system. As you know very well the system of the Shanghai Municipal administration is similar to that of the councils of big cities in Japan. The council comprises nine members. 5 British, 2 Japanese and 2 Americans. How unjust and unbalanced is this system. Formerly the 9 seats in the Council were allocated as follows:- British 7, Japanese 1, American 1. This arrangement continued until 1917 when 2 seats were given to Americans, and in 1927 2 seats were given to Japanese. I, of course, appreciate the efforts of the British who have built up the International Settlement but it is difficult to see why the British hold controlling power. The prosperity of Shanghai to-day must depend upon the efforts of the whole population. The British people occupy 5 seats out of 9 in the Council and endeavour to expand their own power by means of Municipal authority. They pay no attention to the interests of the population as a whole. An examination into the Educational, public health and police systems of the Shanghai Municipal Council will support my contention. We, the people must be held responsible for the defects because we have not paid any attention to the administration. The reform of the Municipal administration will be effected by means of your votes on March 26 and 27. You can secure healthy administration if you vote in cooperation with the awakened ratepayers. The Japanese residents in number and wealth are superior to the British, therefore, their efforts may get rid of British monopoly and secure just administration. For the past several years I have advocated ~~the~~ ^{the} "Pro Shanghai Movement" in the Spectator in order to promote the interests of the population. I was responsible for the formation of an organization known as the "Pro Shanghai Association" consisting of about 4000 members. I agreed in the name of the "Pro Shanghai Association" to stand as a candidate for the Municipal election which will be held on March 26 and 27 in order to affect the reformation of the unjust administration and to realize the ideals which I have been advocating. I have studied Municipal administration and I know what Shanghai needs. I am

March 26, 1934.

Morning Translation.

(2)

informed the people are dissatisfied with the present administration. The Municipal organ needs ~~not only~~ ~~the~~ representatives ~~not~~ only of the capitalists but also representatives of the middle class. My determination to get rid of the evils in Shanghai is sincere.

With a view to obtaining the object mentioned above I hope that you will cast your honest vote at the Municipal election.

A. W. Beaumont (Belgian) proprietor
of an English weekly magazine
called the "Shanghai Spectator".

1000 24/3

Mr. Beaumont's Threats

Mr. Beaumont announces that if elected he intends at the first Council meeting to propose the admission of the Press to all meetings at which matters of civic import are scheduled for consideration, that no decision affecting the status of Shanghai shall be taken by the Council without the concurrence of the ratepayers, and that responsible press representatives of the International Settlement be appointed in the leading foreign Capitals. Whether these proposals are good or bad is immaterial. Mr. Beaumont threatens that if they are rejected by the Council he will personally "grant interviews on local civic affairs to representatives of the press after each Council meeting, provided that the subject matter is not of a nature likely to arouse nationalistic or racial animosities." It would be for the electors in the first place, and the majority of the Council in the second, to decide whether a departure from the long-accepted principle of collective responsibility ought to be tolerated in the case

of a man who entered the Council-chamber as an avowed antagonist of all his foreign colleagues. Moreover, it is a naive assumption that the more responsible members of the Press would take the slightest interest in "interviews" granted by Mr. Beaumont in the circumstances suggested.

An Intolerable Position

It seems superfluous to comment on the fifteen or more items in the Beaumont "platform" seriatim. Some are sound; others could not be adopted without drastic changes in the Land Regulations even if their desirability were not open to question. Moreover, if Mr. Beaumont were elected he would only be one out of a Council of 14, and it would seem to be slightly presumptuous to assume that his was the only view to be considered. Even the much-abused representatives of so-called "vested interests" have never claimed that their views should prevail over those of the majority. It would, however, be intolerable to have one Councillor publicly campaigning against his colleagues in his own journal, or in "interviews" granted at the conclusion of Council meetings.

From the earliest days of the Settlement, it is the men who have had a real stake in the community who have guided its affairs in the Council Chamber. And they have done so, on the whole, with a foresight, and a vision that have been highly creditable. When an attempt is made to discredit candidates who have substantial interests in the Settlement one is justified in inquiring into the qualifications of the man who (so he states) "dares to attack vested Trusts." What, if any, previous administrative, political or municipal experience has he had? What are his records of public service? Of Mr. Beaumont all that I know is that he claims to have acquired the support of a "Pro-Shanghai Group." Who compose that "Group" (membership of which costs only twenty cents), has not, so far as I am aware, ever been disclosed. Nor has it been made apparent on what grounds it bases its claim to monopolize interest in Shanghai's welfare. I find it hard, however, to believe that the methods and style of the "Spectator" have commended themselves to the more responsible elements of this community, or that those who really have the interests of the Settlement at heart would consider that Mr. Beaumont's election would be a contribution towards its welfare and prosperity, or to the dignity and responsibility of the Council. The latter elements cannot be ignored in the case of a body which relies, in the last resort, upon the protection and goodwill of the principal Treaty Powers.

the SPECTATOR

P. O. Box 604

A Journal of Civic Social and Sporting Events

A. W. BEAUMONT
Publisher

15 Museum Road
Shanghai, China.

MARCH 24, 1934

上海民視報
電話二〇六〇
博物院第十五號

DEAR SIR/ MADAM:

DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, I HAVE WORKED VERY HARD MAKING A STUDY OF SHANGHAI CIVIC AFFAIRS. THE PICTURE REVEALED WAS NOT AN ENCOURAGING ONE. ON THE CONTRARY, IT PLAINLY SHOWED THAT THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT TOGETHER WITH ITS FORM OF GOVERNMENT HAS LONG BEEN OUTWORN.

THE NEGLIGENCE SHOWN IN DEALING WITH THE RICKSHA PROBLEM IS ONE STRIKING EXAMPLE OF THE SAD CONDITIONS PREVAILING IN MANY ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS. THE ORDURE DISPOSAL SYSTEM IS BUT ONE OTHER, STANDING OUT AS A DIRECT AND CONSTANT MENACE TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE, YEAR IN AND YEAR OUT, ELECTED THEMSELVES TO THE SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, ARE MEN OF WIDE AFFAIRS WITH NOT ENOUGH TIME TO DEVOTE TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC WELFARE AND FUTURE OF SHANGHAI. THESE MEN ARE ALSO CONNECTED WITH TRUSTS, LAND COMPANIES, BANKS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, AND ARE THUS IN THE DUAL ROLE OF LOOKING AFTER THEIR OWN INTERESTS AS WELL AS THE OPPOSING INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC, FROM WHOM, AND FOR WHOSE ACCOUNT, THEY HOLD OFFICE.

OUR COUNCILLORS ARE THEREFORE CONTINUALLY PLACED IN THE POSITION THAT SOLOMON FOUND HIMSELF IN WHEN HE WAS CALLED UPON TO PASS JUDGMENT ON THE OWNERSHIP OF THE CHILD CLAIMED BY TWO MOTHERS. IT IS SAFE TO SAY THAT SUCH A POSITION IS UNPARALLELED IN ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD AT THE PRESENT TIME.

TO MAINTAIN THEIR BERTHS, THE COUNCILLORS HAVE REPEATEDLY DIMMED CIVIC ISSUES BY PROCEEDING WITH SECRECY. IT IS THEREFORE QUITE REMARKABLE THAT THE NOMINEES OF THE OFFICIALLY CONSTITUTED SOCIETIES, ARE TAKEN OUT OF THE VESTED INTEREST BAG, WITHOUT ONE OR TWO CANDIDATES INDEPENDENT OF CONNECTIONS WITH THE INTER-RELATED TRUSTS, BEING GIVEN A CHANCE TO STAND FOR PUBLIC OFFICE.

THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP HAS NOT GIVEN RECOGNITION TO COMMITTEES CLOSELY RELATED WITH THE ABOVE INTERESTS, AND HOPES THAT IN THE FUTURE IT WILL HAVE ON ITS SLATE, WITH AN ENLARGED COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP, CANDIDATES OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES REPRESENTING THE COMMON WEAL.

MUCH IS HEARD ABOUT THE GREAT HONOR THAT IS SUPPOSED TO GO WITH ELECTION TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL. AND IT IS TRUE THAT IT IS A GREAT HONOR TO BE ENTRUSTED WITH PUBLIC OFFICE, BUT IT SHOULD NOT BE LOOKED UPON PURELY AS AN HONORARY QUESTION FOR THE POSITION OF COUNCILLOR IN SHANGHAI IS ONE THAT SHOULD BE REGARDED AS A JOB; A JOB REQUIRING UNTIRING EFFORTS AND INDEPENDENCE WITH AN EYE TOWARDS GIVING ALL OF THE PUBLIC A SQUARE DEAL. NATIONALITY HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THIS SINCE ALL FOREIGNERS WHO LABOR HERE ARE EQUALLY INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE AND FUTURE OF SHANGHAI, AND THE PUBLIC, BY VOTING FOR ONE INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE, WILL FORCE ITS RESPECTIVE SOCIETIES TO GIVE UNFETTERED CANDIDATES A CHANCE TO STAND FOR PUBLIC OFFICE IN THE FUTURE.

IN THE HOPE THAT MY SUCCESSFUL CANDIDACY WILL BE THE WEDGE THAT WILL OPEN A NEW ERA FOR SHANGHAI, I RESPECTFULLY ASK YOUR SUPPORT AT THE POLLS AT THE COMING ELECTION, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MARCH 26 AND 27.

SINCERELY YOURS



A. W. BEAUMONT

TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES RE BEAUMONT PUBLISHED IN RUSSIAN
NEWSPAPER "KOPEIKA" ON MARCH 23, 1934.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. S. REGISTRY.

No. D 3307

Date 26 / 5 / 34

Hello Beaumont. Isn't it about you?

The letter of Mr. Hossenlopp regarding "qualifications" of members of the S.M.C. in one of the recent issues of the influential English newspaper the N.C.D.N., did not remain without a reply. In yesterday's issue of the above mentioned paper appeared a letter signed by "Far Cathay", which we submit herewith :- "Through the columns of your paper I should like to sincerely ^hank Mr. Hossenlopp for his excellent letter. As Mr. Hossenlopp writes, those allowed to be nominated as candidates for Municipal Honours, should be of good standing and of irreproachable character. Therefore, it is the duty of the Council in office at the time nominations for councillors for the next year are made, to satisfy themselves that persons nominated are fit and proper persons to act as Municipal Councillors of our city if so elected. I suggest that immediate steps be taken to insure that all persons nominated as candidates for the Municipal election are fit and proper persons and of irreproachable character, not by any means a difficult task, as a visit to the respective candidate's Consular Authorities will quickly clear up any doubt on the subject. Would it be asked too much, in the case of a candidate being practically unknown to the majority of the voters, that he present with his nomination papers a clean dossier from his Consul-General of this port.

Get out from the list of candidates.

Such was the sense of yesterday's article in the N.C.D.N.

The N.C.D.N. published the following article entitled "Municipal Candidature":- It is to be feared that the Consular Body would not welcome the proposal made by a correspondent who suggested that each candidate for the Municipal election should carry a "clearance certificate", as it were, from his national Consulate. Yet most responsible

people will thoroughly agree with the general principle enunciated in that letter in endorsement of the views so forcibly and lucidly expressed by Mr. Hossenlopp. The candidates, whose addresses will, it is hoped, be available to readers of this journal to-morrow, are obviously calling for the confidence of the electorate. In so doing they ask the electorate to assess their qualities. The electors, therefore, are seriously charged with the duty of satisfying themselves that the persons of their choice are men of such standing as the decencies of public life demand. There is a good old journalistic rule "when in doubt leave out". It might apply to the process of balloting. If an elector feels that he does not know enough of any candidate to be able to come to a conclusion on this issue, his best course is to omit that name from his list. Good repute is a quality better sensed than defined. Men of good repute are required for the public service.

An attempt is made to prejudice the Russian colony.

The Russian press (by which we mean the "Slovo" and the "Kopeika") not only does not support Beaumont, but treats his candidature negatively. We are, however, ready to render assistance to the "talented" pretender to a seat, not on the Municipal Council, but on some other Municipal establishment.

The "Slovo" has declared that it has received from Mr. Beaumont a lengthy circular, full of cheap and bawling propaganda in his own favor. We decline to publish this circular. Concluding its comment, the "Slovo" says tersely:- "We shall positively treat in a negative manner the candidature of the unknown Mr. Beaumont".

Therefore, the term "Russian Press", to which Tronoff and other hirelings of Beaumont have made reference, is represented solely by the paper "Shanghai Zaria", which has not only published Beaumont's declaration in full but has

decorated this declaration with a picture of the "social worker". If, to the above, we add the previous notices advertizing the character of Beaumont and the conditions on which Beaumont will agree to accept service on the Shanghai Municipal Council, then the situation becomes clearer.

The attitude of the "Shanghai Zaria" will prejudice the Russian community in the eyes of foreigners who might become indignant at seeing our colony supporting persons whose election would be objectionable to any sincere patriot of Shanghai. Thus, through the tactlessness and thoughtlessness of the "oldest emigrant organ" and its series of bluffs, the entire Russian colony will be made to suffer.

Out of 10 names, 9 are irreproachable.

Who will guarantee the good standing of the 10th?

The identity of the candidate who is "unknown to the majority of electors" and whose name was not mentioned in the N.C.D.N.'s letter, is no secret to any one. His identity is no less clear in an article published by the same paper and to whom this letter and article referred. It is easy to find out the "mysterious" person by the simple process of elimination. Of the 10 candidates, 7 are present members of the S.M.C. so they can not be reckoned as "unknown" as they already have won public confidence. We also eliminate Mr. Carney, as he was a member of the S.M.C. two years ago. Therefore there are only two names left - Mr. Liddell whose domicile is Shanghai and who is the head of a large and well known firm here, and Beaumont, editor of the "Spectator", who arrived in Shanghai in 1929 and is a man of a certain reputation.

Is it Beaumont?

We make bold to say that all that has been written in the N.C.D.N. can in no way be connected with Gen. MacNaghten

or Mr. Arnhold or any other of the candidates except Beaumont. Therefore, it is evident that Beaumont is the person whom "Far Cathay" is asking for his Consular "Clearance Certificate".

Hired agents of Beaumont lie in favor of their master.

The Russian press against unknown Beaumont.

In connection with the above, one of Beaumont's agents resorted to doubtful means to secure votes for this "independent candidate". Yesterday the newspaper "Slovo" wrote the following editorial :- "It has reached the editor of "Slovo" that a certain Mr. Tronoff is visiting Russian ratepayers to persuade them to vote for Beaumont who is being supposedly backed by Russian organizations and the Russian press including the newspaper 'Slovo'."

The editorial of the "Slovo" definitely announced that the above mentioned assertions of Mr. Tronoff were pure fabrications, as the newspaper "Slovo" is not supporting Mr. Beaumont's candidature.

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS

Mr. Beaumont's Offer

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

Sir,—With reference to "Far Cathay's" interesting letter appearing in to-day's issue of your paper, in which he suggested consular "clearance certificates" for candidates standing for election to the Shanghai Municipal Council, I wish to go on record as stating that I heartily endorse his idea.

In view of the question that has been raised along these lines, this matter, it seems to me, has become a matter of urgency.

In the event that the Shanghai Municipal Council cannot hold a meeting before the election to endorse this view, permit me to suggest as one of the candidates for the councillorship, that all of the candidates sign an agreement to the effect that should the consul of the nationality of the candidate declare that the elected councillor is not in good standing before the Consulate of his nationality, that he will agree to immediately resign his office.

I thoroughly endorse Mr. Hosenlopp's letter and wish to go on record that I am willing to sign such an agreement at once.

A. W. BEAUMONT.

Shanghai, Mar. 22.

✓

A. W. BEAUMONT



I am standing for the Shanghai Municipal Council as an independent candidate.

Unassisted by official "parties," I am unfettered to any faction, free to work without restraint for a progressive programme to make Shanghai a safer, saner place in which to live.

Recently I advocated that the ratepayers of Shanghai demand of every candidate for the Council a clear, unmistakable expression of his position on issues of outstanding importance. In pursuance of this policy for a "New Era" for the ratepayers, I offer for their consideration the following platform, upon which I now ask their support and to which I dedicate myself in the event of my election:

1.—At the first meeting of the new Council, I will offer a proposal to admit representatives of the press to Council meetings at which matters of civic import are scheduled for consideration.

I shall simultaneously offer a further proposal that no decision affecting the political status of Shanghai shall be taken by the Council except with the concurrence of the ratepayers, expressed by majority vote in a formal ratepayers' meeting at which opportunity for full discussion of all the issues and implications involved shall be afforded.

As a means of presenting the case for Shanghai to the world I shall move, also, for the appointment of a responsible press representative of the International Settlement in leading foreign capitals.

If these all-important proposals are rejected by the Council, I will personally grant interviews on local civic affairs to representatives of the press after each Council meeting, provided that the subject matter is not of a nature likely to arouse nationalistic or racial animosities.

Available To Residents

2.—If elected, I shall devote the major portion of my time to civic affairs. I will be available to Shanghai residents twice every month at specified hours, when the doors of my office will be wide open to all who wish to bring proposals or complaints to the attention of the Council.

3.—To reduce rents to a level comparable with the other necessities of life, I advocate imposition of high taxes on all undeveloped land and the levying on all unoccupied premises of rates equal, at the least, to half the rate assessed upon rented premises.

4.—I advocate the establishment of a permanent Public Utilities Commission to investigate and regulate the operations of bus, tram, power, water, gas

and telephone services, both as to efficiency and as to fares and rates. This Commission should be entirely independent of the Council, with which too many public utility companies have close connections at the present time. The meetings of this Commission should be public and all votes cast should be made known to the people. The Commission might first investigate why the gas, water, telephone and power companies of Shanghai pay no interest on the substantial deposits which they require, whereas payment of interest on such deposits is required by law in most other cities of the world.

5.—I urge that public highways be lighted properly as in other leading cities of the world, and that the Street Cleaning Department be brought to a state of efficiency such that Shanghai streets need no longer be the present disgrace.

Traffic Board
6.—I advocate the establishment of a permanent Traffic Board with mandatory authority to the police to recruit men and install a proven system that will regulate traffic as efficiently as in London, New York and other great cities.

7.—I urge that steps be taken to afford adequate hospital facilities, the lack of which now constitutes a serious menace to the public health.

8.—I insist that an immediate decision on a definite course of action to solve the richia problem be reached through open debate at a Ratepayers' Meeting. I further suggest that whatever decision is reached be carried out by a Citizens' Committee completely independent of the Shanghai Municipal Council machine, which is responsible for the present scandalous richia racket. I suggest that every inspector or clerk who has had anything whatever to do with the inspection of richias or the granting of licences should, at least, be transferred to a different department of the S.M.C.

9.—I urge that serious consideration be given to the possibility of providing rapid transit facilities, the need for which increases with the daily expansion of Greater Shanghai, in which connection the Public Works Department should be commissioned to study the feasibility and relative desirability of elevated railway or underground transport.

S.V.C. Insurance

10.—I advocate insurance for members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and the insurance on a basis of open competitive bids of all municipal properties.

11.—I advocate the installation of additional incinerators for the disposal of ordure and garbage. I propose the culverting of Banjo and Singskew Creeks in order to abolish the stench emanating from these open cesspools and to reduce the health menace which jeopardizes the entire areas through which these streams flow. I further advocate investigation of the ordure disposal system with a view to determining some method of disposal less dangerous to public health than the present unsanitary system.

12.—I stand for giving full and unconditional authority to the police to banish all prostitutes from the streets and I advocate a definite policy either of suppressing every brothel, casino, stage or otherwise, or of maintaining strict medical and police supervision of such establishments, together with the eviction from Shanghai of all underworld characters whose income is derived from prostitution and associated occupations.

Larger Council
13.—I strongly advocate the enlargement of the Shanghai Municipal Council to a membership which will do away with the present limited representation, which in future should be so revised as to include a few men elected solely for their ability and to provide for at least one joint representative of the numerous nationalities not now represented.

14.—I advocate close co-operation between the Legal department of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Shanghai Stock Exchange in order to prevent the sale of bogus securities and the operation of bucket shops.

15.—And most important of all, I advocate that the school of thought which has dominated the Council, the "It can't be done!" psychology, be banished; that all problems be met squarely from the attitude of "How can we do it?"

To solve most of the more intricate problems facing Shanghai to-day requires merely modification of the old maxim—"When in China, do as the Chinese do." That is, "bargain." Give something and take something in return. That is the sesame that will open the road to Shanghai's vital needs. Close co-operation with the Chinese through mutual concessions will bring about an atmosphere conducive to the permanent creation of a new and definite status for Shanghai, which must be

achieved if our future is not to be throttled.

Outside Roads

On the outside roads question, I shall be guided by the leit motif set forth above and I will ask the appointment of an executive small committee of capable men to seek a lasting solution to this painful thorn in Shanghai's side. Those selected should be men able to devote sufficient time to this important task to conduct direct, continuous negotiations with the Chinese, thus supplanting the present policy of sporadic spasms of "walla walla."

And, lastly, I urge the cultivation of a genuine civic spirit. Shanghai is our home. It is here that we work. Here are based our hopes for the future. But that future will be dark, indeed, unless we can bring to bear upon the problems of to-day a spirit of common co-operation for the common weal. No community which is divided can progress. The first requisite of progress in any community is that it be a community in deed, not only in words. As long as different factions continue to meet each other with suspicion, bitterness, the future can be regarded only with foreboding.

Handwritten signature and date
2/13.

Municipal Councillors

To the Editor.

The Hon. Richard Freeman, C.M.G., in his report on the International Settlement of Shanghai devotes a chapter to the qualifications of members of Council and rules affecting their conduct and tenure of office. It is pointed out by the eminent jurist that municipal constitutions normally contain express provision as to certain circumstances which have the effect of disqualifying persons from being elected as Councillors or from retaining their seats as such. That such provisions as to disqualification commonly include a clause to the effect that no person shall be elected as a Councillor or be qualified to retain his seat as such, who has been convicted of any serious crime or is under accusation of an indictable offence or under examination in bankruptcy or who has been declared insolvent and has not been discharged from insolvency or who has been declared of unsound mind.

Restrictions such as those mentioned have, for the most part, been recognised in the Settlement in the past, by the good sense of the community, as both reasonable and necessary, and have therefore been acted on by those concerned.

It is true that the provision made in the Land Regulations as to qualifications of Councillors deals only with financial qualifications that is, with the amount of the contribution to Municipal revenue which qualifies a person to be elected as a member of Council.

The fact must not, however, be overlooked that by Land Regulation IX provision is made that "for the better order and good government which qualifies a person to be an elected executive body styled a 'Committee or Council' which is entrusted with powers of administering the local affairs of the Settlement."

The Councillors hold office for one year, the actual period being that which intervenes between the dates of successive Annual meetings. The election is held some weeks before the date of the Annual meeting: the new Council take office immediately after the Annual meeting.

It is therefore the duty of the Council in office at the time of the elections to decide if a candidate possesses the requisite qualifications—a reputation beyond re-

proach. The Council in office should have access to Police records, if necessary, and would thus be in a position to determine whether a candidate is qualified to stand for election. The Council would only refuse to accept a nomination if it considered it was acting in the interests of the community for the better order and good government of the Settlement.

If the Council considered it was justified in refusing to accept a nomination the candidate could, if he chose, take action against the Council in the Court of Foreign Consuls who would be called upon to consider if the action taken by the Council was in the interests of the foreign ratepayers as a whole for "the better order and good government of the Settlement, etc."

A candidate whose character is not beyond reproach should not be permitted to stand for election. To permit such a person to stand, even if he is not returned by the voting ratepayers, might do harm to Shanghai.

Charles I of England said that nothing is so contemptible as a despised king. Our Councillors are our kings; let them be men of character.

I am, etc.

L. E. Hossenlopp.

Shanghai, March 18, 1934.

This letter refers undoubtedly to Beaumont's candidature to the S.M.C. for Mr. Hossenlopp was one of Beaumont's victims, see my report on this matter.

20/3/34

[Signature]

✓

"Lily-Whites"

To the Editor:

It is not difficult to plumb the psychology behind the sentiments of your correspondent on "Municipal Councillors" in today's Shanghai Evening Post. Certain of Shanghai's Best People who have been accustomed to a quiet and well-arranged packing of the nominations for the Shanghai Municipal Council, followed by a meaningless dummy election, are disquieted by the increasingly likely prospect that one of their nine selections this year will be elbowed out by a rank outsider with no right to be elected except that he is wanted by the people at large.

Concede a point and freely admit that perhaps he as an individual is not wanted; well, it still remains even more disquietingly true that the things he stands for are wanted. And I am not at all sure that the point must be conceded. But whether he is wanted or not, remember what I say—that the things he stands for are wanted.

Shanghai has had enough Lily-

white rule by the Lily-whites. We have let our town be run by the Best People, and they have run it into bitter scandal. The richa mess is but one thing of many. Could we be much worse off if we had entrusted ourselves to men who didn't always trouble to keep their stealing legal, or who weren't so lucky that they could be richly blessed in the things that will not facilitate their entry into heaven? I doubt it very much indeed.

Shanghai, like some other places, has earned a "New Deal." It won't get one, to any very thorough degree. But it so happens that in this first small matter of getting one Municipal Councillor who stands for full publicity, a chance for the "small man," something approaching a square deal on such matters as public utilities and taxation, Shanghai has its chance for at least a nibble at such a "New Deal"—and if the fact alarms the Lily-whites, let them be alarmed and try to make the best of it.

SMALL MAN.

Shanghai, March 20, 1934.

No. **D** 3307
Date 1913 3 13

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1924

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

NO. 448

Election Of Members Of Council And Land Commissioner

NOTICE is hereby given that the following persons have been proposed and seconded and have given their written consent to serve, if elected, as members of the Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai for the Municipal Year 1924:—

Candidate	Proposer	Secunder
Messrs. H. E. Arnold	Mr. A. W. Burkill	Messrs. N. L. Sparks
A. W. Beaumont	Dr. A. de Carvalho	M. Heimendinger
J. W. O'Brien	Messrs. F. R. Hughes	C. E. Patton
C. S. Franklin	A. Bazzzi	J. E. Swan
T. Funatsu	G. Yasui	M. Yonetsu
E. F. Harris	N. L. Sparks	P. A. Cox
J. H. Laddell	A. D. Bell	A. W. Burkill
Eric-General		
E. R. Macnaghten		
C.M.C. D.S.O.	N. L. Sparks	A. S. Hendeman
Messrs. F. W. Massey	A. S. Hendeman	N. Leslie
O. Okamoto	G. Yasui	M. Yonetsu

The poll will remain open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday, March 26 and 27.

Notice is hereby also given that Mr. J. T. W. Sparks, having been duly proposed by Mr. N. L. Sparks and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill, is, in accordance with Article VIIA of the Land Regulations, considered to be elected a Land Commissioner for the Municipal Year 1924.

By order,

J. B. JONES

Secretary.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS,

Shanghai, March 15, 1924.

1924 M. 18

Reg. Passed to you.
SIR 19/3.

Yale
JR

Beaumont Coattails Blaze In A Last-Minute Dash

With nominations to the Shanghai Municipal Council closing at noon tomorrow, it was learned today that "several" have been received but the actual list will not be available nor will its entire membership be certain until the hour of 12 tomorrow.

In the past, there have been several instances where last-minute nominations have been rushed in during the final hour.

Some time ago the two American nominees—Judge Cornell S. Franklin and Mr. J. W. Carney—were made known, as the period within which others could be nominated expired; the two Japanese nominees were similarly duly chosen; but Mr. A. W. Beaumont, who has been vocal in his "Pro-Shanghai" movement, almost allowed himself to be caught napping in the matter of complying with the necessary formalities.

So he shy, at least, in the latest issue of the Shanghai Spectator of which he is editor. It sounds like a press-agent gag but Mr. George

M. Batley, "Secretary, Pro-Shanghai Group," writes with some effort at a straight face that "the leisurely manner of the other candidates.... created an atmosphere which almost proved disastrous to the hopes of the pro-Shanghai candidate."

When Mr. Beaumont "woke with a start to the realization that he was almost out of the race with victory within grasp" he got busy with attention to the required details; according to Mr. Batley, "his coattails, on which one can ordinarily play checkers, so fast does he move, that day caught fire."

Assembling a selected group of friends, Mr. Beaumont held a drawing to decide who would be nominator and who second; Miss Virginia de Carvalho pulled out the slips and by some stroke of fate her own father, Dr. Arthur de Carvalho, became nominator, and Mr. M. Heimendörfer second.

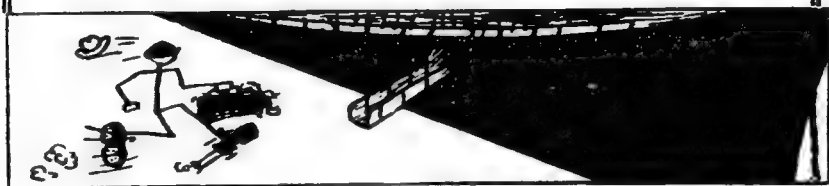
Mr. Beaumont then "went into conference with his sponsors" and his papers of nomination were duly filed.

file
JR

✓

WARNING!

**If you do not wish to leave
Shanghai with one suit-case and
contents, you will do well to
keep abreast of the trend in
order to avoid this dire calamity.**



***(Reprints of leading articles from the Shanghai
Spectator. Compliments of Pro-Shanghai Group)***

COL. THOMS ENDORSES PRO-SHANGHAI CRUSADE

*Departing Head of S.V.C. Warns of Dangers;
Cunningham and Brennan Back Him Up
with Appeal for Civic Responsibility*

By A. W. BEAUMONT

HAVING had the privilege during the last Sino-Japanese "war" to serve directly under the orders of Col. N.W.B.B. Thoms, commander of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, and knowing Thoms the Man, we were particularly anxious to obtain a farewell message from the Colonel for the members of the Pro-Shanghai group, the readers of *The Spectator*, and Shanghailanders generally.

We succeeded, and are happy to reproduce this powerful, concise, realistic and common-sensed contribution herewith.

Col. Thoms may have been wearing a stiff shirt at official parties, but, by Jiminy, IT ISN'T STUFFED WITH SAW-DUST! If we were endowed with an abler pen, we would draw a picture more in keeping with the deserts of Col. Thoms. Unfortunately, we feel unable to perform such an intricate task, and as Col. Thoms leaves nothing but friends here we are sure that ample and due biographical notes from mightier pens will do him justice.

But we will say this, that as a chief Col. Thoms has ruled with rare dignity and tact, while his amiable disposition has won for him respect and lasting friendship.

We were much struck with these true words uttered by Col. Thoms when discussing with staff officers of landing parties the problem of defending Shanghai adequately in the hectic days of January and February, 1932:

"Please bear in mind and impress upon your staff that we in Shanghai have to stay here, in fact, will be here long after you are gone."

These few wise words immediately brought to the attention of the temporary co-defenders of Shanghai a picture of the position as it really was, and while the Colonel throughout has been a firm soldier whenever circumstances dictated, his shrewd analysis of a situation and his ability to impart to his associates and aids a message in a few words has marked him as a salesman of rare order for the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. His tact among men of many nationalities has saved many a delicate situation, perhaps averted a major disaster.

When one realizes that Col. Thoms was loaned to Shanghai for only a limited time, he can see the enormity of the task performed in making more secure the future of the city entrusted to his care.

Col. Thoms has had the pro-Shanghai spirit right along, and his departure is a matter of regret to all of us.

Another illustration of Thoms the Man can be drawn by a small incident which came fortuitously to our knowledge. Colonel Thoms at one time was loaned a few feet of film for an S. V. C. affair, and the Colonel took the trouble personally to call three times, until he finally met the theatre manager who had obliged him in order to transmit his thanks.

Such thoughtfulness from a man in Colonel Thoms' official position is one really worthy of special commendation and notice.

In his farewell message Colonel Thoms says:

"Patriotism must be the cornerstone in any structure of government in which harmony is the other component part combining to build any community whose people wish to endure and prosper with the good will of all the classes represented therein."

Truly, the essence of Pro-Shanghai-ism calls for a status in which the realistic situation of our many nationalities and classes liv-

ing elbow to elbow must be taken into account for the running of the city. Further, the Colonel remarked:

"Our body of citizens should be as well cemented in purpose and action as is the S.V.C."

This result can only be arrived at by the spirit of Pro-Shanghai-ism. Pro-Shanghai-ism will prove a boon to all Shanghailanders and the future of this community looks dismal indeed unless this spirit can be instilled into all of us.

We are proud to see our efforts endorsed by such an eminent personality as Colonel Thoms, and his endorsement, although couched in the discreet terms that his official position perforce commands, prompts us in the name of the Pro-Shanghai group to extend our heartiest thanks and our best wishes for a further successful career.

If our movement definitely succeeds, as we expect, the Colonel will have the satisfaction to know his influential words will have contributed materially to this final success.

Mr. Cunningham and Sir John Brennan Cautiously Speak on Pro-Shanghaiism

TO those who are acquainted with the traditional discreet government official, especially in foreign lands, it is unusual to get light on subjects that often vex a local population but fall within the realm of diplomatic mumbo-jumbo. Yet diplomats now and then speak in a crisis in thundering tones.

The prohibition against public utterances applies with especial force to British officials abroad, since their actions are largely governed by a sort of foreign office formula ground out of the most intricate machinery and representing a pot-pourri of policies evolved during 300 years. Even though discretion is the better part of valor, we find an occasional minister taking the bit in his teeth and charging into the fray.

We can not exactly say Sir John Brennan, British Consul General at Shanghai, has done this, nor can it be related that he has spoken out of turn, for what he has said in an appeal for more recruits to the Shanghai Volunteer Corps is what we might call pie to the hungry here in Shanghai.

Sir John steps from behind the diplomatic curtain and says considerable in favor of civic duty, which is an indirect endorsement of the pro-Shanghai crusade conducted by this magazine. In the S.V.C. recruiting round-up, attended by Col. Thoms, America's Consul General Cunningham, Mr. H. E. Arnhold,

vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and others, Sir John by implication deplored the popular indoor sport of clipping the lion's claws, and was thus reported in part:

"As British Consul General he addressed himself more particularly to the British members of the community, and reminded them that it was in the British tradition and part of the sturdy independence and self-reliance of the people of the British Empire that when they went overseas to seek their fortunes in far countries they *were prepared not only to work for their living, but, if necessary, to fight for it.*

"Early British pioneers in the Far East were fully imbued with that spirit, as were the people who laid the foundations of this *great Settlement* and **MINIATURE REPUBLIC.**

"Nor had that spirit by any means been wanting in the present generation, *for more than once in recent years citizen soldiers had laid down their pens and taken their rifles to man the borders of the Settlement in defense of their interests.*

"He was sure that self-reliant quality of their race was not lacking in Shanghai now, although certain circumstances had caused recruiting for the Volunteer Corps to fall off to a dangerous degree.

"Sir John appealed most earnestly to all British firms to grant facilities, as much as they could, to their employes of military age to join the Volunteers, and if this were done, he felt sure that the young men would realize and carry out the duty they owed to their nation and the community here by putting in a period of service with the corps."

H.B.M.'s Consul General is in a position to speak with authority on this Shanghai situation as his heart and good sense dictate. And we find that looking at this Shanghai picture with open eyes, the British official can not escape gauging the matter as it is, and must emphasize that British subjects have always done their bit in defense of their country's interests.

HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN A SERIOUS DECLINE IN RECRUITING FOR THE S.V.C., A FALLING OFF WHICH HAS REACHED DANGEROUS PROPORTIONS.

Yes, there has been a notable lapse, Sir John, for the simple reason that Shanghaianders are disgusted at the way the Council runs things, so disgusted that they take no further active interest in the manner that Shanghai civic affairs are handled.

The British community, like all communities, are sick and tired of the dilly-dallying attitude of their self-sufficient governors. That is why individual communities have commenced to group themselves in individual associations and that is why pro-Shanghaiism is coming to the fore with a greater urge day after day.

BUT THE COUNCIL WILL NOT LISTEN. THE OSTRICH LIKE COUNCIL WILL NOT SEE AND LEARN. THE INCUMBENT COUNCIL IS SO SELF-SUFFICIENT, IS SO BLIND TO ITS OWN SHORTCOMINGS, AND SO WISE IN ITS OWN CONCEIT, SO ARROGANTLY CONTENT, THAT IT CAN NOT SEE THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

HERE IS COL. THOMS' APPEAL!

"Since you invite me to write a farewell message to Shanghaianders through THE SPECTATOR, I take pleasure in accepting.

"Without wishing to deal in personalities and the pros and cons of controversial matters, as a soldier I can only say that fundamentally the Pro-Shanghai Movement is the proper thing.

"Patriotism must be the cornerstone of the arch in any structure of government in which harmony and unity are the component parts which combine to build any community whose people wish to prosper and endure with the good will of all the classes represented therein.

"I shall cherish the tenderest recollections of my happy experiences with the good people of Shanghai, and shall retain especially the fondest souvenirs of my close official and personal contact with the Shanghai Volunteer Corps from the private to the highest ranking officer.

"I bespeak solid support of the S.V.C.'s recruiting movement and the crusade conducted by your magazine, looking to an awakened pro-Shanghai spirit, since in any future recurrence of the crises through which Shanghai has passed it is necessary to present a united front to meet them.

"Harmony, good will and unity in Shanghai's cosmopolitan citizenship constitute the holy civic trinity without which our Marco Poloic days in the Orient may be numbered. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this thought with sensible people, who will consider the mere mention of it sufficient. Our body of civilians should be as well united in purpose and action as is the S.V.C.

"Farewell but not goodbye! To come back to Shanghai for a visit to good friends sometime—what could be sweeter?



"N.W.B. Thoms"

Imagine an appeal to the business firms of Shanghai for recruits instead of to Shanghailanders themselves! The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Arnhold, made the serious mistake of appealing to the financial and commercial power, and every man of sense—including the prospective recruits—knows what that means.

THE DAYS OF THE PAWNS ARE GONE, GONE FOREVER. BUT THE COUNCIL MEMBERS CONTINUE TO WEAR BIG WIGS AND TO EXIST IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

You, Sir John, have wisely realized this truth, and stated what red-blooded Britishers require in the cosmology of world affairs. You hit the nail on the head and pointed the way for our bamboo citizenry when you referred to Shanghai as a MINIATURE REPUBLIC.

You called the tune of the day, and in your reference we read a thrust at the small body of autocrats, that pettifogging group known as the S.M.C., who, with a few exceptions, are not ruling this Settlement in the interest of all but in the interest of a few.

Every intelligent Shanghaider, on reading your words, Sir John, drew quick conclusions. What thoughts some of them must have had as they contemplated you standing there talking unrestrained by your official garb!

We had occasion to state positively in this magazine recently that "the British councillors in Shanghai are not all true representatives of the British spirit of liberality, generosity and equity as we have learned to respect and like them in the British islands. NOT BY A LONG SHOT!"

The Spectator said in its issue of November 16:

"It has been accurately calculated that the Britishers who annually have gone to the Shanghai polls represent only 3 percent of the Shanghai British population. Therefore, the British members of the Council are not truly representative of British opinion; but in the foregoing examples we have depicted the broadminded British make-up.

"And enough Britishers have put themselves on definite record with us to further confirm their dissatisfaction with their present representatives. This does not mean all of the British representatives, but these representatives are now evidently 'prisoners of Chillon' in a dungeon whose days are numbered."

Recruiting for the S.V.C. has fallen off, and support of the Shanghai Municipal Council is also diminishing. Way back in its cerebellum or deeply buried in the restricted convolutions of its medulla the Council may be aware that something is going on; it may dream of walking toward a yawning abyss; but in general THE COUNCIL REMAINS BLIND TO REALITY.

In its appeal for a rush of recruits to the S.V.C. it is guided by the same smug and arrogant thought that inspires its every action: ITS APPEAL IS MADE TO THE FIRMS AND NOT TO THE MEN! On the other hand, Sir John was sensible enough to direct his appeal to the fellows who must shoulder the muskets and pay a neat price for the boots they are supposed to die in.

The chairman, Mr. Arnhold, who evidently hasn't learned much about human nature, time and time again made his appeal to the firms, as if the men were so many "dumb, driven cattle," only concerned with the miserable perquisites they draw. Typifying the spirit of the Council, he threw volunteers and police into the same common basket.

What about inviting the numerous bosses who are in business for themselves? Are they not welcome to help defend the Settlement if the necessity arises? Remember that two billions in American currency is cached in Shanghai among the foreign element, and probably as much more that is Chinese. Hence Shanghai offers the richest plundering prize in the Orient, and how the hungry elements would enjoy gnawing on this luscious cheese cake! To defend all that really requires much more than the members of the S.V.C., as events may prove.

The senior consul, Hon. Edwin S. Cunningham, is a practical man of affairs from the town of Maryville, Tenn. He has had a wide experience in much larger towns scattered over half of the face of the globe, and is qualified to tell what's the matter with Shanghai, and what ought to be done.

Mr. Cunningham mentally shuddered when he heard the Council's official mouthpiece, Mr. Arnhold, appeal to the firms instead of the "cannon fodder." If Mr. Cunningham had not stood on the prohibitive bar of *lese majeste*, what a plenty he might have said! As it was, he said a good deal on the side of a greater participation of this community in civic affairs. He appealed quite properly to the individual members of this foreign station.

The Recruiting Committee as constituted is a joke. It has no weight or influence with the man in the street.

THIS COMMITTEE CAN DO ONLY ONE THING. IT CAN APPEAL TO THE FIRMS TO SWING THE BIG STICK OF JOB TENURE OVER THEIR MEN. IT CAN INFLUENCE THOSE WHO WORK FOR ITS OWN CONCERNS AND THOSE CONCERNS THAT ARE TIED WITH THEM. SUCH AN APPEAL IS BOUND TO FAIL. IN A WHIRLWIND IT WOULD NOT HAVE THE WEIGHT OF A STRAW.

These nicely-tailored gentlemen who look through glasses darkly will not draw a single man from any other source.

It is the same old rigmarole on which the foundations of Shanghai are based. *Everything for the few until the running, and then those few will run first. The devil at his leisure can take the hindmost.*

Whether we have Mr. Meyer, Wael, or Twogood or what not of the Council on the committee, the result will be the same—LITTLE. We are used to the cold sliced baloney which the venerable gentlemen are accustomed to pass out whenever they need manpower. We respectfully suggest they call in some rough-neck of a commoner who knows more in a minute about human nature than these divinely anointed, soft voiced gentlemen will ever know, and appoint him a member of the committee. That would make hot news.

What is this going to be, anyway, but another chamber of commerce affair?

To bring a man out of the ranks and put him on this committee and to renounce the exclusive appeal to firms would indeed bring forth a spontaneous outburst of local patriotism such as Col. Thoms, Sir John Brenan and Consul General Cunningham have envisioned.

In other words, let us develop the pro-Shanghai spirit, for it is this alone that will save us from disaster.

Beaumont Election Stand

THE first indication which was publicly given of the possibility that the undersigned might stand for election to the Shanghai Municipal Council late in March appeared in *The Spectator* of October 5, 1933, wherein we stated this:

"Many of our friends have repeatedly asked us, 'Why don't you run for the Council?'"

"Our answer is: We are not willing to undertake this unless the parties who would have us pursue such a course come into the open with their backing.

"To overthrow the present Council would be child's play. But it would be worth nothing unless such a movement was supported by the proper elements, openly, frankly.

"We do not believe that it would do Shanghai any good to bring about a sudden and violent change. But it is necessary to bring about SOME change.

"Succinctly discussed, half of the present members should remain in the Council. The other half should be made up with fresh and young blood taken from elements of the population *who have nothing in common with banks, public utilities and several of the other vested interests which at the present time run the city.*"

We also made it quite clear that to carry on the propaganda in order to awaken a sufficient number of Shanghailanders to the reality of the situation, a certain amount of money would be required; and we are gratified to be able to state that this amount of money has been obtained, and that *we have been able to get in touch with more than 2,000 people who up to date had never taken any interest in civic affairs in Shanghai.*

We also stated in this first article that we would operate only from a glass house, —a house so constituted that *it can not be damaged or endangered by any mud-slinging or stone throwing.*

In our preliminary Council platform set forth in *The Spectator* of October 19, 1933, we made a few things quite plain, thus:

"To be a member of the Council, and for the Council to remain the colorless, non-chalant, vacillating, weak and ineffective body it now is, holds no attraction for us.

"As our intimate friends already know, we will present a full list of Beaumont candidates, composed of at least three other persons. These four will stand or fall together.

"*The present councillors and their predecessors have reigned with a self-sufficient blindness, shrouding all their activities in the greatest secrecy, always apologising, always stepping backwards, always dodging issues, never planning for THE FUTURE STATUS OF SHANGHAI, imposing their ever-vacillating, ineffective policy through a STRANGE HYPNOSIS based on nothing except that it has ALWAYS BEEN SO, that it is a FUNDAMENTAL.*

"*When fundamentals have become ineffective and time-worn, SWEEP AWAY THE FUNDAMENTALS, SAY WE!"*

Through the many contacts which we have established with the innumerable parties whom we have been privileged to interview since our candidacy for the Council became known, we have realized that indeed the first step must be guided by this leit-motif of our policy:

"WHEN FUNDAMENTALS HAVE BECOME TIME-WORN AND INEFFECTIVE, SWEEP AWAY THE FUNDAMENTALS."

For the ills from which Shanghai is suffering most acutely are the false fundamentals on which our city government is based,—fundamentals which are older than the Mud Flats, yea, perhaps as old as the laws of the Medes and the Persians, but in no respect as wise. The Mud Flats were done away with, and these revered false fundamentals should be removed just as surely.

An eminent consular personality who was discussing our program sympathetically with us the other day declared:

"YOUR PROGRAM CAN SUCCEED ONLY IF THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP PROCEEDS BY EVOLUTION AND NOT BY REVOLUTION."

Wise words, yes. Such wise words help us in our endeavor and keep us adhering to a program which attracts more and more followers from day to day.

When we said that the fundamentals must be swept away to make room for a more elastic and liberal spirit and an era of fair dealing, *we did not emit a platitude such as Shanghailanders have become accustomed to receive from their evanescent councillors.*

FOR THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP CAN ONLY SUCCEED WHEN BACKED BY A MAJORITY OF SHANGHAILANDERS WHO REPRESENT NEW THOUGHT AND NEW ACTION IN THIS GREAT COMMUNITY.

WE HAVE NOT BEEN CONTAMINATED BY THE SMUG SELF-SUFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS, NOR ARE WE SEEKING TO BUTTER A LEAN PARSNIP WITH OLEO-MARGARINE. WE HAVE RICE. WE ARE LOOKING TO THE FUTURE GOOD OF THIS CITY AND ITS WORTHY CITIZENS, AND OUR PERSONAL AND POLITICAL FORTUNES ARE AS NOTHING WHEN COMPARED WITH THIS HIGH IDEAL.

We do not intend to let success go to our head, and so dizzy us that we shall forget the principles which we so arduously preach.

We do not intend to take undue advantage of the fact that we have created a powerful following which stands solidly behind us in this fight.

WE DO NOT WISH TO FOLLOW LOCAL PRACTICE AND THRUST OURSELVES UPON THE ELECTORATE.

NOR DO WE WISH TO IMPOSE UPON THEM ANY OF THE MEN WHOM WE HAVE SELECTED TO BE OUR RUNNING MATES.

OUR CHOICE MIGHT NOT BE THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE, AND THE GOOD PEOPLE MIGHT NOT EVEN WANT OURSELVES, SINCE WE MIGHT HAVE ERRED IN OUR JUDGMENT WITH THE SELECTION OF THE OTHER MEN ON THE TICKET.

By inaugurating pro-Shangbaism we have accomplished a great deal toward emancipation and the eventual creation of a status for Shanghai which will establish this city on a firm foundation.

The Municipal Gazette lists only some 3,500 voters. The records show that only a small part of these think enough of the franchise to vote.

Because the men who have heretofore stood for election have all been selected out of the same "Sassoon-B.A.T. bag," and because these men stand for the same policy of "Husb! Husb! And do nothing!"

If we proceeded by the established custom of having two of our close friends nominate us to the Council, we should automatically become guilty of the same self-sufficiency, and would fall prey to the same system of creeping misery as it is represented and practised through the Council's club-concocted, hand-made machinery.

But nothing is further from our thoughts. We want to be nominated by a full majority.

We do not want to put the enthusiasts for the Pro-Shanghai Movement before a stone wall and tell them, "*vote for me and my friends or our aims have no chance of success.*"

PRO-SHANGHAIISM IS USHERING IN A NEW ERA,—AN ERA BASED ON EQUALITY, WITH A SQUARE AND EVEN DEAL FOR ALL.

FURTHER, THE MEMBERS OF THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP MUST CHOOSE THEIR OWN CANDIDATES.

In our contacts with the public in the last few months, when we asked certain unregistered taxpayers why they were not registered, the answer invariably was, "*Not interested.*"

When we asked many of the registered taxpayers why they did not vote, the answer invariably was,

"*I did not have time,*" or "*I am not interested.*"

On asking further questions and probing deeper we came to the conclusion that the belief was general that putting up different men was of no avail, that the elections to the Council were prearranged, and the make-up could not be successfully combatted but had to remain as always.

BUT SINCE THEN OUR EYES HAVE BEEN OPENED WIDE. SUCH A VIEW IS ENTIRELY ERRONEOUS. THE COUNCIL IS NOT SACROSANCT. IT CAN EASILY BE UPSET. MOST OF THE COUNCILLORS ARE MEN WITH FEET OF CLAY, WHILE THE RATEPAYERS, ONCE AROUSED, POSSESS THE POWER THAT THE COUNCILLORS BELIEVE THEMSELVES TO POSSESS.

Only a small minority of the potential voters here go to the polls. Only enough have gone to complete the action and the hand-picked-slate.

Our canvass shows at the present writing 2,000 taxpayers who have never taken the trouble to register!

Our survey shows that this listing when completed should reach 4,000 names. Well now, aren't we putting a nice bug into the ears of these forgotten men and women?

As we have stated in a previous article, we are collecting the names and addresses and facts of these 2,000 or more potential voters through the activities of a little band of "beavers" whose work is conscientious and thorough. These names ought to be on the voting lists, but they are *not*.

We have come across the objection that if any of the nationalities now on the Council lost place through the pro-Shanghai Movement, we should earn the enmity of all the nationals of that country. This angle has been put under the microscope in our dissecting laboratory.

Pro-Shanghaiism can succeed only on a basis of good will and not enmity. Equally strong is the need of having at the Council table fair representation,—*representation of all nationalities and of all classes.*

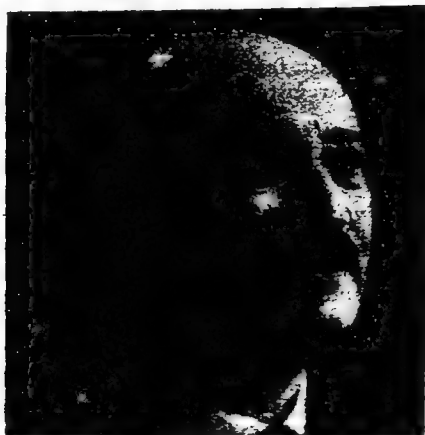
WHY NOT A RUSSIAN COUNCILLOR. AND A GERMAN COUNCILLOR. ALSO ONE TO REPRESENT THE SO-CALLED "LITTLE NATIONS" WHOSE CULTURE AND INFLUENCE WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH THE BIG ONES?

Only by having this issue brought clearly and forcefully before the people can the members of the pro-Shanghai Group go successfully ahead in the work.

(Continued on Page 17)

An Important Plank in Platform Insure Shanghai

COUNCIL'S MOUTHPIECE



H. E. ARNHOLD

....firms, firms, firms, firms, firms,
firms....

SENIOR CONSUL



U. S. CONSUL GENERAL E. S. CUNNINGHAM

....He appealed to EACH member of
the community to do his part....

THE Council needs 800 additional men to defend the International Settlement in case of need. This appeal was couched by the Council's mouthpiece in such terms as to insult the men who are called upon to do their duty. But there is a deeper reason why "recruiting for the Volunteer Corps has fallen off to a dangerous degree," as Sir John Brennan expressed it.

Shanghailanders are starting to feel the pinch of economic conditions. And Shanghailanders are also starting to realize that trouble in Shanghai might not always be play-play.

They are beginning to realize that shouldering a gun in the S. V. C. carries with it grave risks, and that casualties in the next affray might very well be the order of the day.

And why should a few men, a slender minority of men, take all the risks?

Why should a few men carry the only burden?

It is quite proper that young manhood should be called upon to take an active part in the defense of the community.

And during the last Sino-Japanese "war" the response coming from men in all walks of life was indeed a splendid one.

The ranks of the S. V. C. were reinforced overnight and there was no lack of man-power.

This shows the spirit of Shanghai manhood.

But when the community calls upon men to take such risks, it is pertinent to ask what these men receive in return.

And the return in this case, of course, is the protection of their family, their homes, their enterprises or the enterprises with which they are connected and which give them their

livelihood.

BUT IT IS JUST AS PERIL-
THAT OVER 3,000,000 SOULS
OF PROPERTY ARE BEING PRO-
FUL OF MEN.

And it is the bounden duty of
that these Volunteers should not be.

For you cannot fool all of them.
And it is true that this hands

serve, and to risk their lives, with
and it is further true that these
boots and shoes.

In case of casualty or serious
these men from earning a decent living.

Well, it just happens.

No provision is made for the
die, nor is any provision made for

permanently injured.

IS THIS FAIR?

Is it fair that a bare 2,000 men
S. V. C.) should assume all the risks

be made for those they might leave
livelihood in case of permanent injury.

IS IT FAIR THAT 2,000 MEN
UPON TO SACRIFICE THEIR
DEAR ONES, IN DEFENSE OF
CONTENT TO LOOK ON, V

of Pro-Shanghai Movement: Volunteer Corps

H.R.M.'s REPRESENTATIVE



SIR JOHN BRENNAN

...CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES have caused recruiting to the Volunteer Corps to fall off to a dangerous degree.

S. V. C. COMMANDER



COLONEL THOMS, D.S.O., M.C.

...his heart's opinion is reflected in his support of Pro-Shanghaiism.

TINENT TO CONSIDER
AND BILLIONS WORTH
PROTECTED BY A HAND-

of the community to see to it
be turned into scapegoats.
people all of the time.

ful of men is called upon to
out monetary remuneration,
men have to buy their own

injury, which might prevent
living, what happens?

family of the men who might
for the men who might be

(the actual strength of the
and that no provision should
be behind, or their own future
injury?

WHEN SHOULD BE CALLED
ALL, TO FORGET THEIR
OF 3,000,000 WHO ARE
HAVING A FLAG FROM

AFAR?

IS IT FAIR THAT 2,000 MEN SHOULD BE SINGLED
OUT AND LEFT TO THEIR OWN DEVICES IN CASE OF
MISHAP WHILE THEY ARE ENGAGED IN THE BUSI-
NESS OF PROTECTING OTHER PEOPLE'S MILLIONS?

WE SAY NO, NO, NO!!!

This condition only exists because it is the spirit of the
structure of Shanghai as things are now.

This condition only exists because the Councillors consider
themselves divinely anointed, and believe that all other Shanghai-
landers must do their bidding and are serfs who should not raise
their voices.

H. E. Arnhold called upon the firms to provide the men.
Typifying the spirit of the Council, the men were not appealed
to, for maybe the big bosses could be prevailed upon to wield
the big stick and to inform their employees that if they did
not heed the call of the Council, they would be out of luck for
their jobs. The Councillors are depending upon this to fill the
ranks of the Volunteer Corps.

The Councillors are speculating upon the sportmanship of
Shanghai's young manhood to defend the precincts of the city.

The Councillors have not even done the men the honor to
appeal to them personally, but they are so certain in their selfish,
smug way of attaining all their ends that they have appealed to
the firms.

WHICH ONCE MORE PROVES THAT THE ONLY
YARDSTICK TO THE COUNCIL'S STUPID SELF-

**SUFFICIENCY IS THEIR BLIND INSUFFICIENCY, FOR "RECRUITING HAS
FALLEN TO A DANGEROUS DEGREE."**

**WE CLAIM THAT EVERY MAN THAT IS TAKING UP ARMS IN
DEFENSE OF THIS COMMUNITY, NAY, THAT EVERY MAN THAT PAR-
TAKES OF THE EXERCISES AND DRILLS THAT PERFORCE CARRY SOME
RISK, SHOULD BE FULLY INSURED!**

**DO YOUR DUTY BY THE MEN WHO ARE WILLING TO DO THEIR
DUTY BY YOU, COUNCILLORS!**

**INSURE THE MEN WITH AN INCOME IN CASE THEY ARE PER-
MANENTLY INJURED, INSURE THE DEPENDENTS OF THE MEN IN CASE
THEY ARE ON THE FATALITY LIST.**

LET THE REIGN OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY BE ENDED!

**LET THE REIGN WHERE ALL IS FOR THE FEW AND NOTHING
FOR THE MASS BE TERMINATED!**

**LET THERE BE EQUALITY AND FAIRNESS AND LET THERE BE NO
LONGER DIFFERENT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR DIFFERENT
PARTIES. LET US ALL BE GUAGED BY THE SAME STANDARD.**

**LET THE WHOLE COMMUNITY CARRY THE BURDEN OF RESPON-
SIBILITY, AND LET EVERY SOUL WHO LIVES HERE AND PROFITS HERE
SHOULDER PART OF THE RISK.**

WHY SINGLE OUT A FEW?

The Shanghai Municipal Council in its self-sufficient blindness chooses not to insure the city's property.

For this blindness the penalty may be paid any day, but at least it will be shared, share and share alike, by all Shanghailanders if any loss occurs through this policy.

Why doesn't the Council insure the city's property? BECAUSE WHEN THE COUNCIL OWNED ONLY A BAMBOO STICK 9,000 years ago AS AN ADMINISTRATION BUILDING THE COUNCIL AT THAT TIME WAS NOT INSURED EITHER!

And truly, the Councillors are too busy to occupy themselves with all problems, especially such a trivial one as insuring the city's property. (Ha, Ha!)

**BUT THE LIVES AND THE DEPENDENTS AND THE FUTURE OF
THE MEN WHO ENLIST TO DEFEND THE WHOLE OF THIS COMMUN-
ITY,—THIS IS CERTAINLY NO TRIVIAL MATTER !!!**

It is great time that Shanghai take out an insurance policy to cover the members of the S.V.C. and the members of the Special Police and kindred bodies, to protect these men!

TO INSURE THE MEMBERS OF THE SHANGHAI DEFENSE FORCE, THAT IS AN IMPORTANT ITEM ON THE PRO-SHANGHAI PROGRAM, FOR PRO-SHANGHAIISM CANNOT SUCCEED UNLESS ALL SHANGHAI-LANDERS ARE GIVEN A SQUARE DEAL. OUR 2,000 MEN ARE READY AT ALL TIMES TO RISK THEIR LIVES IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEIR CO-CITIZENS IN SIR JOHN BRENNAN'S REPUBLIC. THEY SHOULD AT LEAST BE ABLE TO DO SO WITH THE COMFORTING THOUGHT THAT IN CASE OF MISHAP THEIR DEAR ONES WILL NOT BE PLUNGED INTO DIRE NECESSITY ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR CHIVALROUS, DISINTERESTED PERFORMANCE.

● ● ●

Col. N.W.B.B. Thoms' blast in *The Spectator* last week endorsing the pro-Shanghai Crusade proved quite a sensation in local circles, and served to awaken Britishers especially to the perils of inaction and evasion behind which the Shanghai Municipal Council has taken refuge.

The Spectator has heard numerous expressions of gratification from conservative elements that Col. Thoms spoke out to the extent that military discipline and tact would allow.

"I never thought of the Shanghai situation in just that light," was the expression of an important convert to pro-Shanghaiism.

"I have been content to follow the Council heretofore, but I can now see that their way is nebulous at best, and may not lead anywhere. We must have action of a most positive kind in this crisis.

"The Japanese and the Chinese have made very definite and important moves at Shanghai, while the rest of us have stood still."

Why?

Page the Councils self-sufficiency!

They have not learned anything from history and recent events that they could apply toward making the International Settlement a better place in which 1,500,000 people reside!

It would seem that the gentlemen who run things here would realize that they can not conduct matters like in 1876, and that they can not hope for a spontaneous springing to arms and honest civic sentiment by all Shanghai-landers as long as the benefits of this Paradise-by-the-Whangpoo are not for the many but for the sheltered few.

We were amazed not only at their lack of foresight in appealing to the firms over the heads of the men but at their failure to find any other common ground on which the heterogeneous elements of this cosmopolitan population could stand.

It seemed strange to us that in a population made up of so many diverse nationalities the appeal was confined to British and Americans.

There are enough Germans here to form a German company of the S. V. C.

There are plenty of Scandinavians to form a Scandinavian company.

We are just mentioning the above at random. For there are men available a plenty to fill the ranks.

Why was the appeal confined to British and Americans?

You may play up to the "big dogs" of this international circus all you want, but if you don't pay attention to the small ones there will be misunderstanding and trouble.

This community will fall to pieces unless Shanghailanders are made civic conscious, and calling upon two nationalities and so publicly rebuking and affronting the others who might be properly incorporated and called upon to do their bit is further evidence that our actual Councillors' vision goes not further than the length of their noses.

IN THE PRO-SHANGHAI SPIRIT THE GERMAN COMPANY SHOULD BE REFORMED, AND RECRUITING SHOULD BE PUSHED AS ARDUOUSLY FOR THE OTHER COMPANY UNITS OF THE S. V. C. AS IT IS FOR THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN.

IT WILL MAKE A BETTER PRO-SHANGHAI SPIRIT AND IT WILL DISTRIBUTE QUITE A LOAD OF DUTIES TO BE PERFORMED BY THE MEN IN CASE OF TROUBLE!

LET US INSURE THE MEN WHO DO THEIR DUTY BY US!

AND LET ALL THOSE ELIGIBLE TO PARTAKE IN THE DEFENSE OF THIS COMMUNITY BE CALLED UPON TO DO SO!

SELF-SUFFICIENCY CHECKMATED



Malmo's legal light and the S.M.C.'s autocratic secretary and No. 1 Amah sing-song counselling refrains to Council's chief Moller's Wood Ruby, Little A. Ding-dong Bell.

(Continued from Page 11)

There are 2,000 unregistered voters now, and 2,000 more to come. Keep your eye on them. Also keep your eye on subsequent issues of *The Spectator* for their names and addresses.

This movement is growing stronger every day as the electorate see they are paying homage to a *great man of straw*. It is growing strong enough to have its own way, but we believe in proceeding with an appeal to the judgment of the citizens rather than otherwise.

It will be evolution triple distilled if, as we are confident, the occupants of the Owls' Roost (or most of them) are given the air. The ratepayers will surely realize sooner or later that they will be served by being rid of this reign of self-sufficiency, inequality, senility, and privilege for the few. They have held on through self-nomination and allowed your interests to suffer through inaction and self-hypnosis.

AT AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF LEADING PRO-SHANGHAI GROUPERS LAST NIGHT IT WAS DECIDED TO CONVENE A MASS MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE GROUP AND THEIR FRIENDS.

WE HAVE DECIDED TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY THE PUBLICATION WEEK BY WEEK OF THE 2,000 NAMES ALREADY ON HAND TO SHOW THE POTENTIAL VOTERS WHAT STRENGTH THEY POSSESS, AND HOW THEY CAN UNHORSE THE SILENT BOMBASTES FURIOSO WHO ASSUMES TO RUN THIS GREAT CITY INTO AN ABYSS FROM WHICH THERE IS NO EMERGING.

THE PRO-SHANGHAI MOVEMENT IS INVINCIBLE AND CAN CARRY ALL BEFORE IT.

In their arrogant self-sufficiency those that have the exclusive run of things now have instilled the belief that they are supreme and that a fight will prove futile.

But since we have been pounding a different tune, many are cocking an attentive ear and taking an interest in this vital issue of the city representation.

MANY ARE WONDERING WHETHER A FIRM POLICY CAN NOT DO AWAY WITH THE SPECTRE OF THIS WHOLE POPULATION'S INTEREST BEING AT THE MERCY OF A TRIVIAL INCIDENT WITH THE ALTERNATIVE OF BEING DESTROYED OR LEAVING THESE SHORES WITH ONE SUITCASE IN A POOR ACCOMMODATION WHEN SUCH AN INCIDENT SHOULD AGAIN OCCUR.

SUCCESS FOLLOWS SUCCESS.

POWER BREEDS MORE POWER, AND CONFIDENCE AND SELF RELIANCE.

FOLLOWERS OF THE PRO-SHANGHAI MOVEMENT!

YOU HAVE POWER!

GLANCE AT THESE FIGURES. TOTAL REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE: 3600.

Out of this amount Japanese voters who vote as one man are computed at 900.

This leaves 2,500 non-Japanese voters out of which never more than one fifth have gone to the polls.

How many of the Japanese are in sympathy with the aims of Pro-Shanghaiism, events will tell.

But certainly it is no optimism but to believe that out of the four fifths who have not voted heretofore a great majority are looking for a change.

This gives a one-way overwhelming majority!

Commencing with next week's issue of *The Spectator* the 2,000 potential voters and Pro-Shanghai converts will be published.

Let all these folk get acquainted with themselves!

Let all these people realize the power which they have.

Commencing with next week we will mail to all those on the voting list of the Municipal Gazette and our 2,000 not-yet-registered voters the articles on Municipal Affairs which we have published. This will be mailed free and all subsequent articles will also be mailed fortnightly free of charge.

We are also printing registration forms with explanatory notes for those who are not registered and one of the secretaries of the Pro-Shanghai Group will gladly call upon those that wish assistance to file their names with the Council in order to get the vote to which they are entitled.

Let no man think that the Pro-Shanghai Movement is a Beaumont Movement. The Pro-Shanghai Movement must never degenerate into a one-man affair! Also, there is no need to do away with the 2 American, 5 British and 2 Japanese representation.

THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP HAVE THE ALMIGHTY POWER TO CHANGE THE LAND REGULATIONS AND PASS MEASURES TO ADD TO THE NUMBER OF COUNCILLORS THAT ARE TO REPRESENT SHANGHAI.

IN ALL THIS THERE IS NO URGENCY. THIS NEED NOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY NEXT MARCH. IT CAN BE DONE WITHIN THE NEXT SIX MONTHS. THIS DECISION WILL BE ENTIRELY UP TO THE MEMBERS OF THE PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP.

PRO-SHANGHAIISM WILL FIRST DESIGNATE ITS REPRESENTATIVES BY POPULAR VOTE, BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE GROUP, AND WILL THEN DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS TO GET ITS MANDATORIES IN THE COUNCIL.

JUDGE FEETHAM RECOMMENDED A GREATER AMOUNT OF COUNCILLORS BUT THOSE WHO ACTUALLY DICTATE ON COUNCIL MATTERS FELT THAT BY DOING THIS THEY WOULD LOSE CONTROL OF THE MACHINE AND THE SYSTEM WHICH SERVES THEM SO WELL, AND THEREFORE PIGEON HOLED THE ISSUE. NOW PRO-SHANGHAIISM WILL TAKE A HAND.

(WATCH FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON HOW THIS IS GOING TO BE BROUGHT ABOUT IN NEXT ISSUE.)

—A. W. BEAUMONT

PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP

Temporary Headquarters, % Shanghai Spectator,
15 Museum Road, Phone 12060

Gentlemen:—

Please enroll me as a member of the PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP, for which I enclose 20 cents (big money).

If you require my services I shall be glad to help you with propaganda work in the March elections for the Shanghai Municipal Council.

(Cross out this paragraph if you can not spare the time).

Please print { Name
Address
Phone number

RECRUITING HINT

The S. V. C. needs 800 men to insure the safety of the Settlement.

Indeed!

Let the appeal be made on a Pro-Shanghai platform and 8,000 men will come forth in 8 days.

Just for once drop the names of men who have a finger in every pie and whose names when mentioned act as a red flag to an infuriated bull.

The Council should learn to talk to the people from the people and not use every occasion to oblige with free publicity men "who are in with them" and whose names we already know as their partners at poker games and co-directors in the companies which they run.

It is quite human for the Councillors to want to oblige their good friends and partners BUT THIS POLICY CARRIED TOO FAR AND TOO LONG WILL GET THEM NOWHERE AS FAR AS THE WHOLE OF SHANGHAI IS CONCERNED.

SPECTATOR REDUCED

From \$8 To \$3 A Year!

Send In Your

SUBSCRIPTION NOW!

THE SPECTATOR

15 Museum Road
Shanghai

DEAR SPECTATOR :

SEND ME THE SPECTATOR

For One Year. I Enclose

\$3 For Same

(Add \$1.50 for Postage for
Out-of-Town Points.)

Print Name {
And Address {
Date {

STUDIO D'ART

FURNISHERS AND DECORATORS

Pay out of Budget in 24 Months

126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD

(Opposite the Race Course)

Plain Talk from a Straight Shooter

S.M.C. Rapped for "Sleeping Sickness" Which Menaces Foreign Hold

The following peppery contribution is the work of a man on the inside of Shanghai affairs who knows what he's talking about and who is voicing the sentiments of an important though somewhat subdued part of this community.—The EDITOR.

THE big question for Shanghailanders to ponder now is whether or not a positive change is coming in the manner of conducting Shanghai's affairs.

Within a few weeks a minority of Shanghai's foreign ratepayers will go reluctantly to the polls and blindly stumble through the annual comedy of creating a Shanghai Municipal Council which will govern (if that be the word) this great international city for the next twelve months.

Although the decision of innumerable problems vital to every ratepayer, and every resident of Shanghai, will rest in the hands of the nine men whom this minority will choose, the ratepayers will probably see a revival of the same old story all over again.

Neglect of civic duty on one hand, selfish personal interest on the other, will combine to produce a new governing body for a city of a million people with that same degree of speed and dexterity with which a magician pulls a rabbit out of a silk hat, but with infinitely less forethought and preparation.

Most foreign ratepayers will not avail themselves of the franchise. They never do. Hence we say "a minority" will do the electing.

They will, however, spend the next year cussin' the Council, which is not as popular an indoor sport as it might be considering the calibre of recent councils, *instead of blaming themselves for the share their own neglect played in its composition and policies, if any.*

Here is a strong challenge to civic spirit and self-preservation. Mr. Shanghaileander, what are you going to do about it?

1. If citizens don't get a good Council in the March elections they can blame themselves for not voting.

2. Two or three competent men will be elected and the "stuffed shirts" will amuse themselves riding around in limousines.

3. Shanghai suffers from the ghastly disease of inaction and self-sufficiency. If this malady continues, the life-efforts and accumulations of foreigners soon will vanish.

4. "Hush, hush!" policy must be abandoned if Shanghai is to have a future. S.M.C.'s "Misinformation Bureau" will continue to talk about matters that don't matter in the conspiracy to lull rate-payers into inaction.

5. Modern style publicity is needed to clear atmosphere and stimulate foreign morale.

Those ratepayers who do go to the polls from a sense of civic duty—and few they are, indeed—will knit their brows momentarily over a list of names. They will scratch the lawyer who cross-examined them in that lawsuit they lost ten years ago. They will scratch the snob who blackballed their candidate for the club. They will scratch the head of the hong that took its business elsewhere. They will scratch the man whose wife made that remark about their wife's hat.

Those who go from motives of self-interest, to perpetuate a dynasty in which they have a stake, will vote swiftly, surely and with deadly effectiveness.

In either case, it will not take long for the voter to dash off his selections and free himself to dash back to the office or on to the club, as the hour may be.

And when all get through, Shanghai will have two or three competent men and a choice collection of stuffed shirts—and not any too well stuffed, at that—who for the next year will serve the city by riding around in motor cars with special license plates.

Certainly some Councillors, perhaps many, mayhap all of them, will render some other service to the foreign community which elected them to protect foreign rights and interests. If they do, the foreign community will never know about it, save in exceptional circumstances. And those instances are always the most costly, because it is always too late to do anything about it.

Our Councillors with few exceptions have not in the recent past proven themselves to be strong men. They achieve half of the fictional ideal, however. Always they are silent men,—at

least with regard to Council business, which is, whether he can be compelled to recognize that obvious fact or not, the business of the ratepayer.

Behind locked doors they will debate questions upon which often may hang the fate of this city.

What goes on behind those locked doors, if it be of real importance to the citizenry, will not leak out until the debate is ended and there is a fait accompli—also, usually, a corpus delicti.

The so-called Press Information Bureau will see to that.

Oh, we'll be informed weekly or monthly or whenever it seems a bright, novel idea, of the number of swine, goats and water buffalo slaughtered at the Municipal Abattoir.

But when the real slaughter is being done, the slaughter of the future of this city, the letting of its very life-blood to gorge thirsty Chinese officials seeking fresh veins to bleed, you may be sure there will be not a whisper that will win through those locked doors.

We will be informed by our Press Misinformation Bureau, at propitious intervals, of the state of the community's health, with figures, imposing columns of them, detailing causes of deaths and cases of infectious disease.

But of that more ghastly disease from which this International Settlement now languishes, that sleeping sickness which sees foreign interests hard-earned in decades of earnest constructive effort wasting away in a steady decline, there will be only silence.

We will be told in detail how many criminals have been arrested by the Municipal Police, and for what offenses. The Press Misinformation Office will grow lyrical, perhaps, over this. Of the weakness—and is not weakness criminal?—which is bartering the foreigners' last stand for law and order and justice in the ravening land of China, what will be told? Nothing, of course!

Shanghai is governed in "star chamber" sessions, but not by stars of the first magnitude. Nor fixed stars, either, it appears from the recent record. Rather by a bevy of comets, appearing publicly and briefly at periodic intervals, surrounded by gaseous vapors, going nowhere, and with long tails, easily stepped upon by a citizen with a normal interest in his own interests.

It is time to end this antiquated procedure, which passed out elsewhere, mostly, about the time of Henry VIII, or shortly thereafter.

It is time that the foreign ratepayers of Shanghai, the heirs of those pioneers who built this city on a mud

**The Councillors consider their position
unassailable. The Devil also quotes scripture!
Will you allow them to hold on?**

flat contemptuously flung them by a Chinese Emperor who laughed up his sleeve as he did so, to end it.

If this is to be a city of the future, of a future which could be rich, glorious and useful to the whole world, then this secretive procedure must be ended.

There are two theories on this subject of publicity, one American, the other Continental, if we may mention this without invidious comparisons.

It is the Continental theory that graft, corruption, weakness, incompetence must never be disclosed to the public. These are things to be hidden deep, things it would never be well for the public to know. No good, say subscribers to this reasoning, can come of parading the shame of officialdom before the electorate.

In America, they have a different theory. It is that if there be a sore within the civic body, a cancer within the breast of the community, the surest cure, if there be a cure at all, is *to open it wide with the keen scalpel of publicity and let the sunlight of public opinion in to the very roots.*

Of course, this must not be interpreted as a statement that there is no incompetence nor weakness in the United States. Europeans are wont, indeed, to refer slightly to American politics as sordid, shameful. *They are, often. So are European politics, only the body is buried deeper, the transom is higher, the keyhole plugged.*

Let us have our own "New Deal" in Shanghai!

Let us deal, for a change, from the top of the deck, with everybody's hand atop the table, with every new deck inspected by everybody, players and kibitzers, too, as it is brought into the game.

Let us demand, first, that candidates for the Shanghai Municipal Council give us a plain, candid, unequivocal statement of how and where they stand on the future of Shanghai, and of how long they intend to stand there.

Let us wave aside the annual plethora of platitudes with which our Council candidates regale us: Their belief in education, in road widening, in economy, in public health, in improved transportation, in lower rates. These things we take for granted, because they, too, have a stake in all these phases of our government.

And once we have put them in office, let us demand of them that they transact their business, and ours, publicly. Let us demand that the press, Chinese and foreign reporters alike, be admitted to all Council meetings, with carte blanche to report what occurs there.

Let's turn the Council chamber from a sealed tomb into a goldfish bowl!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECRET

REPORT

Special Branch - 3.2.34444

Date June 6, 1934.

Subject (in full) Adolphe Weisman BEAUMONT.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

J.B. Pitts

In compliance with instructions received I forward herewith a memorandum on Adolphe Weisman Beaumont alias Israelowicz. All activities of this individual as known to the Municipal Police are included. Certain incidents described in this memorandum have been gathered from various consular sources, and of necessity, must be treated with the utmost secrecy.

Mr. A. Houyet of the Belgian Consulate-General, who afforded me considerable assistance in the compilation of this document, requests that he be given a copy in due course, in order that he may bring his files on Beaumont up-to-date.

J.B. Pitts
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

mg
7/6

dump
7/6

Note:- Case of A.W. Beaumont versus Editor of "Figaro"
- Magazine - see file S. 5.570.

SECRET

Memorandum on A.W. BEAUMONT.

Adolphe Weisman Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium of Polish parents on March 4, 1897. His father, now deceased, was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother, whose maiden name was Tauber, is still residing in Belgium.

At various times during his sojourn in Shanghai, Beaumont has claimed to be a naturalised American, but in refutation of this assertion, the local United States Consul-General has stated that he is not recognised as such. He has, however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General under the name of Israelowicz since February 20, 1930 and moreover is the possessor of a Belgian passport which bears the inscription "Israelowicz dit Beaumont." (Israelowicz alias Beaumont).

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia," after having been deported from the United States of America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the Canadian border into the United States, where a few weeks later he was detected, apprehended, and deported on the ground of illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55650-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:

"Born April 22, 1901 at Bucharest, Rumania.
"Last arrival in U.S.A. at Blaine, Washington.
"Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria, BC. "

It is presumed that the above details relating to Beaumont's place and date of birth were copied by the American authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be noticed, are totally different from those known to the Belgian Consulate-General in Shanghai, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had, or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929, Beaumont announced to the Shanghai public through the local press that he intended opening a new golf club at Ying Hsiang Kong. Allied with him in this venture was an American lawyer named H.D. Rodger. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence shortly after Beaumont's announcement, but proved a financial failure. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motorcycle race track. This new sport was introduced to the Shanghai public at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the now defunct Greyhound Racecourse, off Kiaochoh Road. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and at the beginning of 1930 was compelled to closedown. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing-director of an American registered corporation known as Velodrome Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the Amer-

ican Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against him. Shortly after, the Velodrome ceased to exist as an amusement resort and it is known that a great number of accounts were still unsettled when the corporation terminated its activities.

Beaumont next appeared in the role of editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies, which made its initial appearance during 1931. He has always given out that he, alone, is the owner of this publication, but according to our information the real owner of this periodical is Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe, a well-known attorney and barrister-at-law, who practices locally. Some twenty years ago this gentleman was expelled from a magistracy which he then held in Indo-China on account of a breach of professional etiquette, and as recently as January, February and April, 1933 articles written by him under the nom-de-plume of Ajax viciously attacking the administrations of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Chinese Government, appeared in the "Spectator." Beaumont's efforts in the local world of journalism are regarded in certain circles here with scorn as it is known that in compiling certain pages for the "Spectator," he employs tactics which smack of blackmail. On February 27, 1932 - during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities - he launched a cheap midday publication termed the "Daily Express" from his office at No. 3 Museum Road. This venture, however, flourished for only a few days until the Sino-Japanese impasse came to a halt. Beaumont is also believed to have been

responsible for the publication of a periodical of the mushroom type entitled "Sporting Life."

Whilst in Paris during 1928, Beaumont under the name of Israelowicz, was the instigator of a Fcs. 3,000,000.00 fraud (jewels, precious stones, etc) upon Messrs. Blumenthal Freres. Upon the swindle being disclosed, Beaumont hurriedly left France in order to escape arrest, but was convicted by default and sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment and a fine of Fcs. 85,000.00. No attempts have been made by the French authorities to have him extradited, it being considered that such steps would be entirely unprofitable.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Court in an action for defamation of character brought by a Russian money-lender named B.S. Barbash, No. 467 Kiangse Road, and was sentenced to ten (10) days' imprisonment, a penalty which was later commuted to a fine, which was paid.

It is known that he owes considerable sums of money to various business establishments in Shanghai and information gathered from various reliable sources indicate that several complaints have been made against this individual regarding non-payment of debts. In this connection the Belgian authorities summoned Beaumont to the consulate during the summer of 1932 for the purpose of questioning him, as a result of which Beaumont promised to pay off his creditors at the rate of \$40.00 per month.

In January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of "Jimmy" Liade, a notorious gambler and conductor of several secret gambling dens throughout the Settlement and French Concession.

Several times during the same month Beaumont was seen to visit the now defunct Pacific Club, No. 56a Hart Road, which was established for purposes of gambling. On January 31, 1933 the local French Police raided No. 803 Avenue Foch having received information to the effect that gambling was being conducted there. Among the persons apprehended was Beaumont, who was alleged to be one of the principals of the place, but through lack of evidence he was eventually released and was not charged.

In June 1933, a former Russian employee of the Asia Realty Company, No. 50 Wanking Road, visited the Belgian Consulate-General and declared that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company's accounts, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use them in an article in the "Spectator." When summoned to the consulate for purposes of interrogation regarding this report, Beaumont admitted having prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain the approval of Dr. Sellett, United States District Attorney, as he did not desire to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Coy. were true, he declared, and after Dr. Sellett had seen the article, he (Dr. Sellett) saw no objection to its being published.

The article in question which appeared in the "Spectator" of June 22, 1933 was calculated to cause the Asia Realty Company embarrassment; a similar article regarding the company's activities

was published in the "Spectator" dated June 29, 1933.

In the "Spectator" of September 21, 1933 an article over the name of J.W. Beaumont entitled "Shanghai White Slave Traffic Exposed" was given great publicity. This story depicted Shanghai as a city where vice was indulged in openly, where white women were bought and sold without hindrance and where ruthless white women enriched themselves through the pitiless exploitation of their less fortunate sisters. Tolerance and liberalism were ideals on which any great metropolis should be conducted, the article averred, but it was evident that the underlying purport of the story was to embarrass the local authorities.

Prior to the article being published, it is known that Beaumont approached Miss Edge Kennedy, the keeper of a brothel at No. 473 Kiangse Road, and stated that for certain financial considerations, he would refrain from publishing the story in question. Miss Kennedy, however, refused to part with any money with the result that the article was published.

Many articles couched in a similar obnoxious nature appeared in the "Spectator" from time to time between June 1932 and March 1934, the majority of which were directed against the Shanghai Municipal Council's administrative policy with the ulterior motive of championing his own cause and later his own election campaign as a member of the Municipal Council.

In November 1933 a "Pro-Shanghai Group," sponsored by Beaumont was inaugurated with the object of interesting foreigners, especially Russians, in a so called "Civic Reform Movement." An article

entitled "Russians, Awake!" appeared in a November issue of the "Spectator," and apart from criticizing the system of municipal administration in the International Settlement, contained an appeal to local "White" Russian ratepayers to overcome the inferiority complex from which they were suffering, to unite and organise themselves prior to the 1934 Election in order to secure on the Municipal Council a seat for their representative who would assist them in acquiring civic rights in the Settlement equal to those enjoyed by other foreigners.

The appearance on January 14, 1934 of a Russian language edition of the "Spectator" was another phase of the campaign launched by Beaumont, and the main underlying points of the articles appearing in this issue were carefully planned steps to obtain support, morally and financially, for his "Pro-Shanghai Group." Viewing this campaign in retrospect and bearing in mind Beaumont's previous ventures into the world of finance, there appears to be little doubt that his carefully thought out schemes were in the nature of a business proposition in which he was to be the sole beneficiary.

The "Shanghai Zaria," a local Russian daily favourably commented on Beaumont's schemes and agreed with the basic statements of the "Group," namely, that the time had arrived and was opportune for Russian ratepayers to participate in the administration of local municipal affairs.

On the other hand, "Slovo," another local Russian daily, regarded with an undisguised suspicion the strange and mysterious efforts on the part of an almost unknown foreigner to save Russian emigrants at

a time when the latter, without assistance, showed a strong tendency towards unification in the face of political events in the Far East, the importance of which for Russian emigrants was greater by far than any local affairs.

As a result of this article no support for Beaumont's campaign was forthcoming from responsible Russian circles, by whom he was regarded as a person of doubtful reputation, while his unwarranted intervention on behalf of the Russian community was much resented by them.

Continuing his activities on behalf of the "Pro-Shanghai Group," Beaumont was nominated for the post of a 1934-5 Shanghai Municipal councillor by Dr. Arthur de Carvalho and seconded by Mr. M. Heimendinger on March 15, 1934. In an effort to secure election Beaumont and his few adherents carried out an extensive propaganda campaign and offered the public a platform the contents of which were well-nigh impossible of consummation. At the polls on March 26 and 27, 1934, however, Beaumont was miserably defeated.

Prior to the election Beaumont's activities and aspirations were bitterly attacked and more than strongly condemned by the "Kopeika," another local Russian daily, the editor of which is one V.A. Chilikin. The bonafides of Beaumont's antecedents were strongly questioned in a series of articles penned by Chilikin and there was no doubt that these exposures were meant to prejudice Beaumont's chances in the election in the eyes of Russian voters.

Chilikin's efforts to belittle Beaumont were apparently so successful that on February 24,

1934 Beaumont filed a private criminal prosecution against Chilikin in the Shanghai Second Special District Court on the grounds that malicious libel had been committed and that the statements contained in various issues of the "Kopeika" had been falsely manufactured to the detriment of his character and thus had seriously affected his chances of being successful in his election quest. After several hearings, the case was remanded sine die on March 29, 1934.

After his defeat at the Municipal election, Beaumont issued a manifesto stating that he, on behalf of the "Pro-Shanghai Group," intended calling a special ratepayers' meeting to be held immediately after the regular meeting at the Carlton Theatre on April 18, 1934 for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions aiming at reforms within the council. At the last moment, however, owing to lack of support and funds, the "Pro-Shanghai Group" abandoned its scheme and to all intents and purposes its activities have terminated.

On April 18, 1934 several sub-contractors employed by Studio d'Art Inc., No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, proceeded to that company's premises and requested payment for work performed by them at the Grand Theatre, Auditorium and several other amusement resorts in the Settlement and French Concession. Beaumont, who had been connected with Studio d'Art, Inc. since 1931, asserted that these sub-contractors had not completed their assignments, but it was significant that in spite of this statement, the sub-contractors were given post-dated cheques on the Chase Bank,

No. 6 Kiukiang Road, payable on May 31, 1934. It is significant, however, that when enquiries were made at the bank on May 19, 1934 the total credit standing to the Studio d'Art Inc. was \$1.37. One of above mentioned cheques to the value of \$122.30 was presented for payment on May 31, 1934 but there being insufficient funds to meet it, it was returned to the drawer. Each cheque given to the sub-contractors bore the signatures of A.W. Beaumont and one J. Marcos.

It is also noteworthy that during April and May, 1934 more than fifty cheques issued by Beaumont to various persons on the Union Mobiliere, Rue Montauban, for amounts totalling \$3913.00 were returned to the people to whom they were made payable with the annotation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet them.

On April 20, 1934 the offices and stores of Studio d'Art Inc. were sealed by an order issued by the Shanghai First Special District Court, at the instance of one of the creditors of the company. It was generally believed that the concern was registered at the American Consulate-General, but upon investigation it was revealed that such was not the case and action was accordingly taken against the company in the local district court by Messrs. Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works.

At the time of sealing it was ascertained that several creditors of Studio d'Art Inc. had, up till then, failed to file suits against the company, believing it to be an American registered concern. On the same day it was made known that the Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works had obtained judgment against

the concern on December 9, 1933 for approximately \$2,800.00. No payment against the judgment was made and an order to seal the premises was granted by the court in the beginning of 1934 but was not executed until April 20, 1934.

On April 21, 1934 the seals were removed on Beaumont's instructions, which resulted in another visit to the premises by the District Court officials who again sealed the doors. Beaumont later denied that the debt in question was applicable to the firm, but was incurred by a former Chinese employee. A few days later the seals were finally removed when it became known that the concern enjoyed American protection, and therefore was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Shanghai First Special District Court.

This furniture and decorating business was first commenced by two Frenchmen in 1924 or 1925 on Avenue Joffre and was conducted on a small scale. Two years later, Mr. Tsoong Yih (鍾 熾), a Chinese returned art and interior decorating student from France, bought it over and named it Studio d' Art and gradually commenced extending the business. In 1931 Mr. Tsoong agreed to have Beaumont organize the firm for him on a sounder basis in order to be able to expand, and on November 18, 1931 the concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

In the latter part of the summer of 1933, Mr. Tsoong left for France on vacation with his French wife and left Beaumont in charge of Studio d' Art Inc., and allowed him 25% of the net profits of the company as his commission, as he had been assured

by Beaumont that he would be able to introduce a goodly amount of custom.

Whilst in France Mr. Tsoong received a telegram from Beaumont asking his consent to introduce foreign capital into Studio d'Art Inc. and following this it is known that Jerome Marcs, American and Major T.F.G. Strubell, British joined the business as partners.

On April 20, 1934 - the date on which the premises were sealed - Beaumont, on behalf of Studio d'Art Inc. made an application to register the concern at the local American Consulate-General but due to technical errors made at the time of the application another request for registration was made on April 30. The matter, however, is still in abeyance, no decision having yet been reached by the American authorities.

The following particulars which appear on the application form for registration are of more than passing interest:-

A.W. Beaumont.....	Belgian.....	President
Jerome Marcs.....	American.....	General Manager
T.F.G. Strubell....	British.....	Treasurer
G.N. Battey.....	American.....	Secretary

All the above individuals are cited as being directors of the company, whilst the stockholders and their stock are as follows:-

J. Marcs.....	500 Preferred Shares
T.F.G. Strubell.....	10 " "
F.S. Schuhl.....	10 " "
Grant Mark.....	10 " "
Paul J. Faison.....	10 " "

M. Westwood.....	10 Preferred Shares
A.W. Beaumont.....	5 " "
J. Marcs.....	200 Common Shares

There are 1,500 Preferred Shares with a par value of £100.00 per share whilst there are 3,000 Common (Ordinary) Shares which have no par value. Actually, however, the amount of shares issued and fully paid up are:

- (1) 555 Preferred Shares....value £55,500.00
- (2) 200 Common Shares..... " nil

On May 4, 1934 the hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 800 Preferred shares at a nominal value of £100.00 each of Studio d'Art Ins. brought by Mr. Tsoong, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A.W. Beaumont, was opened in the Belgian Consular Court before Consular Judge A. Houyet.

Mr. Tsoong, represented by Me. Paul Premet, claimed the return of these shares at a nominal value of £80,000.00 from Beaumont on the ground that the shares were handed over to the latter in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tsoong. In the event of the shares not having been disposed of, Mr. Tsoong asked for their return. Beaumont, through his attorney, Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe, contended that he was in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by him (Beaumont) in which Mr. Tsoong transferred the shares to Mr. Jerome Marcs, the managing director of Studio d'Art Inc. for "one dollar in hand paid."

The note of transfer dated September 11, 1934 read as follows:-

"In consideration for \$1.00 (One Mexican dollar)
"in hand paid and other valuable consideration,
"I hereby sell, transfer and assign 880 (eight
"hundred) shares of preferred stock of Studio
"d'Art Inc. to Jerome Marcs."

"Signed...Y. Tsoong"

"Witnessed...A.W. Beaumont"

Shown the document, Mr. Tsoong admitted that it was his signature, but averred that he was not aware of what he was signing at the time. Mr. Tsoong and Me. Paul Premet both pointed out to the court that if the shares were transferred by the former on September 11, 1933, why had Beaumont cabled him in France on December 17, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00? Mr. Tsoong further pointed out that Beaumont had offered him 50% of the net profits of the company.

All these allegations were denied by Beaumont, who stated that his cable to Mr. Tsoong in December 1933 was in respect of a contract which he (Tsoong) had with the company.

The hearing was resumed on May 11, 1934 when neither Beaumont nor his attorney Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe appeared. At the opening of the proceedings a letter from the lawyer was read. This missive stated that the action was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Consular Court, whilst an objection was also recorded regarding the manner in which the case was being conducted, it pointing out that it was a civil and not a criminal suit. The attorney further indicated that an appeal and an objection would be lodged with the Supreme Court in Brussels.

After this the court questioned Mr. Tsoong

and then heard the evidence of Dr. Sun, a friend of Mr. Tsoong, with whom the latter alleged he deposited the shares when he departed for Europe. The various affairs of Studio d'Art, prior to and after incorporation were related by Mr. Tsoong. It was also alleged by him and Dr. Sun that Beaumont had obtained the share certificates, which were in the custody of Dr. Sun, under false pretences. Telegrams were produced showing that Beaumont had cabled Mr. Tsoong in Paris in December, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00 for the shares. The plaintiff accepted the cable and then upon receipt of the telegram Beaumont obtained the shares from Dr. Sun, who had Mr. Tsoong's power of attorney. Dr. Sun at this hearing, alleged that the defendant, at the time that the shares were handed over, promised to remit the money to Mr. Tsoong within a few days but never did so.

Criminal charges were later made by Me. Paul Premet against Beaumont in connection with the above civil case and the decision in the civil suit was held in abeyance pending the investigation of the criminal allegations.

Several witnesses were examined in camera at the Belgian Consulate-General on May 26, 1934 in regard to the criminal case and as soon as the "juge d'instruction" has reached a decision as to whether a criminal case can be brought home against Beaumont, the matter will be made public.

Further proof of Beaumont's financial instability is evidenced by the fact that all the furniture, trucks, paraphernalia, etc. of the Studio d'Art Inc. was removed to the bonded warehouse of the Messrs.

Commercial Express and Storage Company on May 12, 1934 by an order of the United States Court for China upon an attachment made by Messrs. Calatroni, Hsieh & Co., the landlords of the premises at No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, who claimed back rent since the beginning of 1934 amounting to over \$6,000.00. Messrs. Calatroni, Hsieh & Co. have filed a civil action against Studio d'Art Inc. in the local United States Court, but the case is being held in abeyance pending the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Milton J. Helmick, recently appointed Judge for the United States Court in China.

Additional proof of Beaumont's lack of funds was established as recently as May 27, 1934 when his Citroen sedan automobile, licence No. 5138, was seized by representatives of the Grand Garage Francais, Nos. 424-426 Avenue Joffre, for non-payment of instalments. This car Beaumont acquired on October 7, 1933 signing a contract for Fcs.33,120.00 for the same and paying Fcs. 7000.00 down as his first instalment. He paid amounts from Mex.\$100.00 to Mex.\$270.00 regularly until March, 1934 when he became lax in his payments, which eventually resulted in the incident described above.

A short time prior to the Shanghai Municipal
Beaumont
Election of 1934/made a trip to Hangchow where he was married to a Russian Jewess according to Chinese style, his friend and adviser Me. d'Auxion de Ruffe officiating.

On March 1, 1933 Beaumont removed from the I.S.S. Apartments, Avenue Joffre to 310 Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, where he remained until April 20, 1934, when he was ejected by his landlords,

the Asia Realty Company, for non-payment of rent. He then stayed at the Embassy Hotel, Bubbling Well Road until May 8, 1934 during which time he handed Mrs. Cameron, the manageress of the establishment, a cheque for \$64.00 on the Land Bank of China, which upon presentation was returned as there were insufficient funds to meet it. Later Beaumont, after representations had been made to him by Mrs. Cameron, instructed that it should be presented again. This was done and the document was met.

On April 30, 1934 Beaumont made arrangements with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiangse Road for the leasing of Apartment "J," The Jafa Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr. Maresca, premises into which he moved on May 10, 1934. On May 16, 1934 Beaumont forwarded to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, the landlords of his new apartment, a cheque for \$310.00 in respect of his first month's rent, on the Union Mobiliere (Investment Bankers), Rue Montauban. This cheque, which was dated April 30, 1934 and made payable to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, was returned to the latter concern by the bank with the annotation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet it. It was signed in the first place by A.W. Beaumont.

A few days later Beaumont partially made amends by paying \$100.00 in cash, but he is still behind in his rent, and his landlords are at present contemplating ejecting him from their premises in addition to taking action against him in the local Belgian court.

Beaumont's publication the "Shanghai Spectator" now has its offices located on the 2nd. floor,

No. 80 ~~Banking~~ Road, it having removed during this year from No. 15 Museum Road to No. 126 Bubbling Well Road and from the latter address to its present venue.

With reference to the various paragraphs of this memorandum which indicate Beaumont's penchant for issuing cheques without provision for meeting them, the following is a translation from Article 509 bis of the Belgian Penal Code (Law of March 25, 1929, Article 1):-

- *Penalty of one month to two years
- *imprisonment and a fine of from Fcs.26
- *to Fcs.3000 shall be imposed on:
- *1) any person who knowingly issues
- *without sufficient provision (funds)
- *available in advance, a cheque or any
- *other document as payment in cash and
- *at sight on available funds.
- *2) any person who parts with one of
- *these documents knowing that the
- *funds are insufficient and are not
- *available.
- *3) The drawer who knowingly withdraws
- *the whole or part of the funds of one
- *of these documents, within three months
- *of its issue.
- *4) The drawer who, with fraudulent intent
- * or with the purpose of producing, renders
- *unavailable, all or a part of the funds
- *of one of these documents."

Confidential

NICHOLANDER ON A.W. BEAUMONT

Adolphe Weisman Beaumont whose real name is Adolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium, of Polish parents on March 4, 1897. His father, now deceased, was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother, whose maiden name was Teuber, is still residing in Belgium.

Beaumont has been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General under the name of Israelowicz since February 20, 1930 and moreover is the possessor of a Belgian passport which bears the inscription "Israelowicz dit Beaumont." (Israelowicz alias Beaumont).

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 by the s.s. "Express of Russia." It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the Canadian border into the United States, where a few weeks later he was detected, apprehended, and deported on the ground of illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55660-677 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:

"Born April 22, 1901 at Bucharest, Rumania.
"Last arrival in U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington.
"Deporture - April 20, 1929 from Victoria, B.C."

In July 1929, Beaumont announced to the Shanghai public through the local press that he intended opening a new golf club at Ying Hsiang Kong. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence shortly after Beaumont's announcement, but proved a financial failure. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track called "Speedway" which was constructed in the site on Kinschow Road subsequently used for Greyhound Racing under the name of "The Stadium." The "Speedway" was soon in financial difficulties and closed down at the beginning of 1930. Whilst the "Speedway" was still

Unpublished

in operation Beaumont became managing-director of an American registered corporation known as "Valedrome Inc." After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but closed down in a state of bankruptcy about the end of the year.

During 1931 Beaumont became editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," a semi-sporting and social paper of scurrilous tendencies. On February 27, 1932 - during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities - he launched a cheap midday publication termed the "Daily Express" from an office at No. 3 Museum Road. The "Daily Express" closed down after a brief existence. Beaumont is also believed to have been responsible for the publication of a periodical of the mushroom type entitled "Sporting Life."

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Court in an action for defamation of character brought by a Russian money-lender named B.S. Barbach, No. 467 Kiangue Road, and was sentenced to ten (10) ~~days~~ imprisonment, but the sentence was later commuted to a fine which was paid.

In January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of "Jimmy" Llado, a person of doubtful reputation. On January 11, 1933 the French Police found Beaumont in a gambling house at No. 303 Avenue Peck, but did not prosecute him.

In the "Spectator" of September 21, 1933 an article over the name of A.V. Beaumont entitled "Shanghai White Slave Traffic Exposed" attracted considerable attention to that journal. This story depicted Shanghai as a city where vice was openly practised, where white women were bought and sold without hindrance, and where ruthless white women enriched themselves through the pitiless exploitation of their less fortunate sisters. Tolerance

Confidential

and liberalism were ideals on which any great metropolis should be conducted, the article averred, but it was evident that the under-lying purport of the story was to embarrass the local authorities.

In 1934 Beaumont made a trip to Hongchow where he was married to a Russian Jewess, his friend and advisor Mr. d'Auxion de Raffe officiating.

On March 1, 1933 Beaumont removed from the I.S.S. Apartments, Avenue Joffre to 310 Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, where he remained until April 20, 1934, when he was ejected by his landlords, the Asia Realty Company, for non-payment of rent. He then stayed at the Embassy Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, until May 8, 1934.

On April 30, 1934 Beaumont made arrangements with Messrs. Broad & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiangse Road, for the leasing of Apartment "J" The Jafa Court, No. 255 Rue Ngr. Marenea, premises into which he moved on May 10, 1934.

Beaumont's publication the "Shanghai Spectator" is now located on the 2nd floor, No. 80 Hankow Road, to which it removed in 1934.

Beaumont is now residing in the Embassy Hotel.

Memorandum on . . . JEAN MONT.

Edolphe Jeanmon Beaumont whose real name is Edolphe Israelowicz, was born at Antwerp, Belgium of Polish parents on March 4, 1897. His father, now deceased, was Maurice Israelowicz and his mother, whose maiden name was Tauber, is still residing in Belgium.

At various times during his sojourn in Shanghai, Beaumont has claimed to be a naturalized American, but in refutation of this assertion, the local United States Consul-General has stated that he is not recognized as such. He has, however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General under the name of Israelowicz since February 20, 1920 and moreover is the possessor of a Belgian passport which bears the inscription "Israelowicz dit Beaumont." (Israelowicz alias Beaumont).

Beaumont first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 by the a.s. "Express of Russia," after having been deported from the United States of America. It appears that in June 1928 Beaumont arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the Canadian border into the United States, where a few weeks later he was detected, apprehended, and deported on the ground of illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American Warrant of Deportation No. 55685-877 issued against Beaumont bears the following particulars:

"Born April 20, 1901 at Bucharest, Rumania.
"Last arrival in U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington.
"Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria, B.C. "

It is presumed that the above details relating to Beaumont's place and date of birth were copied by the American authorities at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be noticed, are totally different from those known to the Belgian Consulate-General in Shanghai, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had, or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929, Beaumont announced to the Shanghai public through the local press that he intended opening a new golf club at Ying Suiang Long. Allied with him in this venture was an American lawyer named H.D. Reiger. The Riverside Golf Club came into existence shortly after Beaumont's announcement, but proved a financial failure. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track. This new sport was introduced to the Shanghai public at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the now defunct Greyhound Racecourse, off Kiangchow Road. Like his previous ventures, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and at the beginning of 1930 was compelled to close down. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing-director of an American registered corporation known as Valadium Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the Amer-

long Court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against him. Shortly after, the Volodine ceased to exist as an independent resort and it is known that a great number of accounts were still unsettled when the corporation terminated its activities.

Boussant must have appeared in the role of editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tenor, which made its initial appearance during 1931. He has always given out that he, alone, is the owner of this publication, but according to our information the real owner of this periodical is Mr. d'Arcien de Ruffe, a well-known attorney and barrister-at-law, who practices locally. Some twenty years ago this gentleman was expelled from a magistracy which he then held in Indo-China on account of a breach of professional etiquette, and as recently as January, February and April, 1933 articles written by him under the nom-de-plume of Ajou viciously attacking the administration of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Chinese Government, appeared in the "Spectator." Boussant's efforts in the local world of journalism are regarded in certain circles here with scorn as it is known that in compiling certain pages for the "Spectator" he employs tactics which smack of blackmail. On February 27, 1933 - during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities - he launched a cheap weekly publication termed the "Daily Express" from his office at No. 3 Munson Road. This venture, however, flourished for only a few days until the Sino-Japanese Japanese came to a halt. Boussant is also believed to have been

responsible for the publication of a pamphlet of the same type entitled "Positive Life."

Subject in Paris during 1922, was under the name of Le Belovier, was the instigator of a case of ca. 3,000,000.00 francs (17,250,000.00 dollars) upon insurance. However, the case was a fraud. When the swindle being disclosed, Beaumont hurriedly left France in 1922 to escape arrest, and was convicted by default and sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment and a fine of ca. 25,000.00. No attempts have been made by the French authorities to have him extradited, it being considered that such steps would be entirely unprofitable.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Court in an action for defamation of character brought by a Russian money-lender named B.S. Surban, No. 457 King's Road, and was sentenced to ten (10) days' imprisonment, a penalty which was later commuted to a fine, which was paid.

It is known that he owns considerable sums of money to various business establishments in Shanghai and information gathered from various reliable sources indicates that several complaints have been made against this individual regarding non-payment of debts. In this connection the Belgian authorities summoned Beaumont to the Consulate during the summer of 1932 for the purpose of questioning him, as a result of which Beaumont promised to pay off his creditors at the rate of 240.00 per month.

In January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of "Jimmy" Liado, a notorious gambler and conductor of several secret gambling dens throughout the Settlement and French Concession.

several times during the same month account was seen to visit the now defunct Pacific Club, No. 56a Hart Road, which was established for purposes of gambling. On January 1, 1933 the local French Police raided No. 803 Avenue Foch having received information to the effect that gambling was being conducted there. Among the persons apprehended was Beaumont, who was alleged to be one of the principals of the place, but through lack of evidence he was eventually released and was not charged.

In June 1933, a former Russian employee of the Asia Realty Company, No. 80 Banking Road, visited the Belgian Consulate-General and declared that he had revealed to Beaumont certain facts about the company's accounts, and that he feared that Beaumont was going to use them in an article in the "Spectator." When summoned to the consulate for purposes of interrogation regarding this report, Beaumont admitted having prepared such an article, but stated that before publishing it he would obtain the approval of Dr. Sellett, United States District Attorney, as he did not desire to offend American susceptibilities. The statements he had made about the Asia Realty Coy. were true, he declared, and after Dr. Sellett had seen the article, he (Dr. Sellett) saw no objection to its being published.

The article in question which appeared in the "Spectator" of June 22, 1933 was calculated to cause the Asia Realty Company embarrassment; a similar article regarding the company's activities

was published in the "Spectator" dated June 29, 1933.

In the "Spectator" of September 21, 1933 an article over the name of . . Beaumont entitled "Shanghai White Slave Traffic Exposed" was given great publicity. This story depicted Shanghai as a city where vice was indulged in openly, where white women were bought and sold without hindrance and where ruthless white women enriched themselves through the pitiless exploitation of their less fortunate sisters. Tolerance and liberalism were ideals on which any great metropolis should be conducted, the article averred, but it was evident that the underlying purport of the story was to embarrass the local authorities.

Prior to the article being published, it is known that Beaumont approached Miss Edge Kennedy, the keeper of a brothel at No. 473 Kingsoe Road, and stated that for certain financial considerations, he would refrain from publishing the story in question. Miss Kennedy, however, refused to part with any money with the result that the article was published.

Many articles couched in a similar obnoxious nature appeared in the "Spectator" from time to time between June 1932 and March 1934, the majority of which were directed against the Shanghai Municipal Council's administrative policy with the ulterior motive of championing his own cause and later his own election campaign as a member of the Municipal Council.

In November 1933 a "Pro-Shanghai Group," sponsored by Beaumont was inaugurated with the object of interesting foreigners, especially Russians, in a so called "Civil Reform Movement." An article

entitled "Shanghai, in 1934" appeared in a November issue of the "Spectator," and apart from criticising the system of municipal administration in the International Settlement, contained an appeal to local "white" Russian newspapers to ~~draw~~ the municipality complex from which they were suffering, to unite and organize themselves prior to the 1934 election in order to secure on the Municipal Council a seat for their representative who would assist them in acquiring civic rights in the Settlement equal to those enjoyed by other foreigners.

The appearance on January 14, 1934 of a Russian language edition of the "Spectator" was another phase of the campaign launched by Bennumst, and the main underlying points of the articles appearing in this issue were carefully planned steps to obtain support, morally and financially, for his "Pre-Shanghai Group." Viewing this campaign in retrospect and bearing in mind Bennumst's previous ventures into the world of finance, there appears to be little doubt that his carefully thought out schemes were in the nature of a business proposition in which he was to be the sole beneficiary.

The "Shanghai Zaria," a local Russian daily favourably commented on Bennumst's schemes and agreed with the basic statements of the "Group," namely, that the time had arrived and was opportune for Russian newspapers to participate in the administration of local municipal affairs.

On the other hand, "Izvestia," another local Russian daily, regarded with an undignified suspicion the strange and mysterious efforts on the part of an almost unknown foreigner to save Russian emigrants at

10/24

time when the latter, without assistance, showed a strong tendency towards unification in the face of political events in the Far East, the importance of which for Russian emigrants was greater by far than any local affairs.

As a result of this article no support for Besmont's campaign was forthcoming from responsible Russian circles, by whom he was regarded as a person of doubtful reputation, while his unwarranted intervention on behalf of the Russian community was much resented by them.

Continuing his activities on behalf of the "Pro-Shanghai Group," Besmont was nominated for the post of a 1934-5 Shanghai Municipal councillor by Dr. Arthur de Carvalho and seconded by Mr. J. J. H. de la Haye on March 15, 1934. In an effort to secure election Besmont and his few adherents carried out an extensive propaganda campaign and offered the public a platform the contents of which were well-nigh impossible of consummation. At the polls on March 26 and 27, 1934, however, Besmont was miserably defeated.

Prior to the election Besmont's activities and aspirations were bitterly attacked and more than strongly condemned by the "Kopeikin," another local Russian daily, the editor of which is one V. A. Chilikin. The bona fides of Besmont's antecedents were strongly questioned in a series of articles penned by Chilikin and there was no doubt that these exposures were meant to jeopardize Besmont's chances in the election in the eyes of Russian voters.

Chilikin's efforts to belittle Besmont were apparently so successful that on February 24,

1934 Deumont filed a private criminal prosecution against Hilikin in the Municipal District Court on the grounds that malicious libel had been committed and that the statements contained in various issues of the "Herald" had been falsely manufactured to the detriment of his character and thus had seriously affected his chances of being successful in his election quest. After several hearings, the case was removed sine die on March 19, 1934.

After his defeat in the Municipal election, Deumont issued a manifesto stating that he, on behalf of the 'Pro-Schools Group,' intended calling a special 'antipagers' meeting to be held immediately after the regular meeting at the Carlton Theatre on April 18, 1934 for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions aiming at reforms within the council. At the last moment, however, owing to lack of support and funds, the 'Pro-Schools Group' abandoned its scheme and to all intents and purposes its activities have terminated.

On April 18, 1934 several sub-contractors employed by Studio d'Art Inc., No. 126 Bellingwell Road, proceeded to that company's premises and requested payment for work performed by them at the Grand Theatre, Auditorium and several other amusement resorts in the Settlement and French Concession. Deumont, who had been connected with Studio d'Art, Inc. since 1922, asserted that these sub-contractors had not completed their assignments, but it was significant that despite of this statement, the sub-contractors were given post-dated cheques on the Chase Bank,

W. C. Chiang told, payable on May 31, 1934. It is significant, however, that when enquiries were made at the bank on May 15, 1934 the total credit standing in the Studio First Inc. was 1.37. One of above mentioned cheques to the value of 275.30 was presented for payment on May 31, 1934 but there being insufficient funds to meet it, it was returned to the drawer. Such cheques were to the sub-contractors for the construction of the "Government" and one J. Jones.

It is also noteworthy that during April and May, 1934 more than fifty cheques issued by Government to various contractors of the Union Maritime, San Francisco, for amounts totalling 3473.00 were returned to the people to whom they were paid payable with the annotation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet them.

On April 20, 1934 the offices and stores of Studio First Inc. were sealed by an order issued by the Chicago First Special District Court, at the instigation of one of the creditors of the company. It was generally believed that the concern was registered at the American Consulate-General, but upon investigation it was revealed that such was not the case and action was accordingly taken against the company in the local District court by Messrs. Kong Sing Electro-Plating Works.

At the time of sealing it was ascertained that several creditors of Studio First Inc. had, up till then, failed to file suits against the company, believing it to be an American registered concern. On the same day it was made known that the Kong Sing Electro-Plating Works had obtained judgment against

the concern on December 9, 1933 for approximately \$2,800.00. No payment against the judgment was made and an order to seal the premises was granted by the court in the beginning of 1934 but was not executed until April 20, 1934.

On April 21, 1934 the seals were removed on Beaumont's instructions, which resulted in another visit to the premises by the District Court officials who again sealed the doors. Beaumont later denied that the debt in question was applicable to the firm, but was incurred by a former Chinese employee. A few days later the seals were finally removed when it became known that the concern enjoyed American protection, and therefore was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Shanghai First Special District Court.

This furniture and decorating business was first commenced by two Frenchmen in 1924 or 1925 on Avenue Jeffre and was conducted on a small scale. Two years later, Mr. Tseong Yih (鍾 熾), a Chinese returned art and interior decorating student from France, bought it over and named it 'Studio d'Art' and gradually commenced extending the business. In 1931 Mr. Tseong agreed to have Beaumont organize the firm for him on a sounder basis in order to be able to expand, and on November 18, 1931 the concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

In the latter part of the summer of 1933, Mr. Tseong left for France on vacation with his French wife and left Beaumont in charge of 'Studio d'Art Inc.', and allowed him 25% of the net profits of the company as his commission, as he had been assumed

by the amount that he would be able to introduce a goodly amount of custom.

Whilst in France Mr. Tsoung received a telegram from Beaumont asking his consent to introduce foreign capital into Radio d'Art Inc. and following this it is known that Jerome H. Max, American and Major T.F.O. Strubell, British joined the business as partners.

On April 20, 1934 - the date on which the premises were sealed - Beaumont, on behalf of Radio d'Art Inc. made an application to register the concern at the local American Consulate-General but due to technical errors made at the time of the application another request for registration was made on April 30. The matter, however, is still in abeyance, no decision having yet been reached by the American authorities.

The following particulars which appear on the application form for registration are of more than passing interest:-

J. Beaumont.....	Belgian.....	President
Jerome Maxon.....	American.....	General Manager
T.F.O. Strubell....	British.....	Treasurer
G.H. Hattay.....	American.....	Secretary

All the above individuals are cited as being directors of the company, whilst the stockholders and their stock are as follows:-

J. Maxon.....	800 Preferred Shares
T.F.O. Strubell.....	10 " "
F.S. Schmidt.....	10 " "
Gregg Mark.....	10 " "
Paul J. Faism.....	10 " "

H. Westwood.....10 Preferred Shares
A.W. Beaumont..... 5 " "
J. March.....200 Common Shares

There are 1,500 referred shares with a par value of 100.00 per share whilst there are 3,000 common (ordinary) shares which have no par value. Actually, however, the amount of shares issued and fully paid up are:

- (1) 555 Preferred Shares....value :55,500.00
- (2) 800 Common Shares..... " nil

On May 4, 1934 the hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 800 Preferred shares at a nominal value of \$100.00 each of Studio d'Art Inc. brought by Mr. Tsoung, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A.W. Beaumont, was opened in the Belgian Consular Court before Consular Judge A. Houyet.

Mr. Tsoung, represented by Mr. Paul Fromet, claimed the return of these shares at a nominal value of \$80,000.00 from Beaumont on the ground that the shares were handed over to the latter in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tsoung. In the event of the shares not having been disposed of, Mr. Tsoung asked for their return. Beaumont, through his attorney, Mr. d'Auxion de Raffe, contended that he was in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by him (Beaumont) in which Mr. Tsoung transferred the shares to Mr. Jerome Kren, the managing director of Studio d'Art Inc. for "one dollar in hand paid."

The note of transfer dated September 11, 1934 read as follows:-

In consideration for 1.00 (one Mexican dollar)
"in hand paid and other valuable consideration,
I hereby sell, transfer and assign 800 (eight
hundred) shares of preferred stock of Radio
Mart Inc. to Jerome Harris."

Signed...Y. Tecong

Witnessed...J. Beaumont

Shown the document, Mr. Tecong admitted that
it was his signature, but averred that he was not
aware of what he was signing at the time. Mr. Tecong
and Mr. Paul Drenot both pointed out to the court
that if the shares were transferred by the former on
September 11, 1933, why had Beaumont cabled him in
France on December 17, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00?
Mr. Tecong further pointed out that Beaumont had
offered him 50% of the net profits of the company.

All these allegations were denied by Beaumont,
who stated that his cable to Mr. Tecong in
December 1933 was in respect of a contract which he
(Tecong) had with the company.

The hearing was resumed on May 11, 1934
when neither Beaumont nor his attorney Me. d'Am-
ion de Raffe appeared. At the opening of the
proceedings a letter from the lawyer was read.
This missive stated that the action was not subject
to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Commercial Court,
whilst an objection was also recorded regarding the
manner in which the case was being conducted, it
pointing out that it was a civil and not a criminal
suit. The attorney further indicated that an
appeal and an objection would be lodged with the
Supreme Court in Brussels.

After this the court questioned Mr. Tecong

and then heard the evidence of Dr. Sun, a friend of Mr. Tsong, with whom the latter alleged he deposited the shares when he departed for Europe. The various affairs of Studio d'Art, prior to and after incorporation were related by Mr. Tsong. It was also alleged by him and Dr. Sun that Beaumont had obtained the share certificates, which were in the custody of Dr. Sun, under false pretenses. Telegrams were produced showing that Beaumont had cabled Mr. Tsong in Paris in December, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00 for the shares. The plaintiff accepted the cable and then upon receipt of the telegram Beaumont obtained the shares from Dr. Sun, who had Mr. Tsong's power of attorney. Dr. Sun at this hearing, alleged that the defendant, at the time that the shares were handed over, promised to remit the money to Mr. Tsong within a few days but never did so.

Criminal charges were later made by Mr. Paul Proust against Beaumont in connection with the above civil case and the decision in the civil suit was held in abeyance pending the investigation of the criminal allegations.

Several witnesses were examined in camera at the Belgian consulate-General on May 24, 1934 in regard to the criminal case and as soon as the "Juge d'instruction" has reached a decision as to whether a criminal case can be brought home against Beaumont, the matter will be made public.

Further proof of Beaumont's financial instability is evidenced by the fact that all the furniture, trucks, paraphernalia, etc. of the Studio d'Art Inc. was removed to the bonded warehouse of the Monnaie.

on a special express and storage company on May 12, 1934 by an order of the United States Court for him upon an attachment made by Messrs. Galatoni, Reich & Co., the landlords of the premises at No. 126 Bubbling Well Road, who claimed back rent since the beginning of 1933 amounting to over \$5,000.00. Messrs. Galatoni, Reich & Co. have filed a civil action against Studio d'Art Inc. in the local United States Court, but the case is being held in abeyance pending the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Milton J. Helprick, recently appointed Judge for the United States Court in China.

Additional proof of Beaumont's lack of funds was established as recently as May 27, 1934 when his sixteen seater automobile, licence No. 5138, was seized by representatives of the Grand Garage Francaise, Nos. 424-426 Avenue Joffre, for non-payment of instalments. This car Beaumont acquired on October 7, 1933 signing a contract for Frs.35,120.00 for the same and paying Frs. 7000.00 down as his first instalment. He paid amounts from Mex.\$100.00 to Mex.\$270.00 regularly until March, 1934 when he became lax in his payments, which eventually resulted in the incident described above.

A short time prior to the Shanghai Municipal Election of 1934/and: a trip to Hongkong where he was married to a Russian Baroness according to Chinese style, his friend and adviser Mr. d'Angion de Ruffe officiating.

On March 1, 1935 Beaumont removed from the 126 Bubbling Well Road, Avenue Joffre to 310 M. Justice Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, where he remained until April 30, 1934, when he was ejected by his landlords,

the 'sin' quality company, for non-payment of rent. He then stayed at the Embassy Hotel, Rabbling all Road until May 8, 1934 during which time he handed Mrs.

Marston, the manageress of the establishment, a cheque for \$64.00 on the Loan Bank of him, which upon presentation was returned as there were insufficient funds to meet it. Later Beaumont, after representations had been made to him by Mrs. Marston, instructed that it should be presented again. This was done and the document was met.

On April 30, 1934 Beaumont made arrangements with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiangsu Road for the leasing of Apartment "J," The Jafa Court, No. 295 Rue Ngr. Marston, premises into which he moved on May 10, 1934. On May 16, 1934 Beaumont forwarded to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, the landlords of his new apartment, a cheque for \$510.00 in respect of his first month's rent, on the Union Mobilere (Investment Bankers), Rue Monteban. This cheque, which was dated April 30, 1934 and made payable to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, was returned to the latter concern by the bank with the notation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet it. It was signed in the first place by A.W. Beaumont.

A few days later Beaumont partially made amends by paying \$100.00 in cash, but he is still behind in his rent, and his landlords are at present contemplating ejecting him from their premises in addition to taking action against him in the local Belgian court.

Beaumont's publication the "Shanghai Spectator" now has its offices located on the 2nd. floor,

No. 80 Babbington Road, it having removed during this year from No. 16 Museum Road to No. 126 Babbington Well Road and from the latter address to its present venue.

With reference to the various paragraphs of this memorandum which indicate Beaumont's penchant for issuing cheques without provision for meeting them, the following is a translation from Article 509 bis of the Belgian Penal Code (Law of March 25, 1938, Article 1):-

"Penalty of one month to two years

"imprisonment and a fine of from Pcs.25

"to Pcs.5000 shall be imposed on:

1) any person who knowingly issues without sufficient provision (funds) available in advance, a cheque or any other document as payment in cash and at sight on available funds.

2) any person who parts with one of these documents knowing that the

"funds are insufficient and are not

"available.

"3) The drawer who knowingly withdraws the whole or part of the funds of one of these documents, within three months of its issue.

4) The drawer who, with fraudulent intent or with the purpose of producing, renders "unavailable, all or a part of the funds of one of these documents."

SECRET

Memorandum on III.

Isidore Benjamin Reznant, the son of a Russian immigrant, was born in Russia, the date of birth records are dated 4, 1897. His father, now deceased, was Isidor Isidowicz and his mother, whose maiden name was Tauber, is still residing in Russia.

At various times during his sojourn in Shanghai, Reznant has claimed to be a naturalized American, but in refutation of this assertion, the local United States Consul-General has stated that he is not recognized as such. He has, however, been registered at the local Belgian Consulate-General under the name of Isidowicz since January 20, 1930 and moreover is the possessor of a Belgian passport which bears the inscription "Isidowicz dit Reznant." (Isidowicz alias Reznant).

Reznant first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police following his arrival in Shanghai on June 14, 1929 by the s.s. "Empress of Russia," after having been deported from the United States of America. It appears that in June 1928 Reznant arrived in Victoria, B.C. and shortly afterwards crossed the Canadian border into the United States, where a few weeks later he was detected, apprehended, and deported on the ground of illegal entry. In this connection it is of interest to note that the American warrant of Deportation No. 55850-377 issued against Reznant bears the following particulars:

"Born April 22, 1901 at Bucharest, Rumania.
"Last arrival in U.S.A. at Elaine, Washington.
"Departure - April 30, 1929 from Victoria, B.C."

It is presumed that the above details relating to Beaumont's place and date of birth were copied by the AMERICAN EMIGRATION at the time of his apprehension prior to his deportation, from documents then in his possession. These particulars, it will be noticed, are totally different from those known to the Belgian Consulate-General in Shanghai, so there is a possibility of Beaumont having had or still being in possession of, papers of two different nationalities.

In July 1929, Beaumont announced to the Shanghai public through the local press that he intended opening a new golf club at Ying Hsiang Tong. Allied with him in this venture was an American lawyer named H.O. Redgar. The Riverview Golf Club came into existence shortly after Beaumont's announcement, but proved a financial failure. Beaumont next interested himself in the promotion of a motor-cycle race track. This new sport was introduced to the Shanghai public at the "Speedway" in the grounds of the now defunct Greyhound Racecourse, off Kinschow Road. Like his previous venture, this concern was soon in financial difficulties and at the beginning of 1930 was compelled to close down. Whilst the "Speedway" was still in operation Beaumont became managing-director of an American registered corporation known as Velocrome Inc. After many delays this concern opened a cycle racing and amusement resort on Avenue Haig in April 1930, but by October of the same year he was sued in the Amer-

from court by the International Advertising Agency for \$500.00 when judgment was rendered against him. Shortly after, the Valadrons ceased to exist as an independent report and it is known that a great number of accounts were still unsettled when the corporation terminated its activities.

Monument next appeared in the role of editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," a semi-sporting and social paper of distinct scurrilous tendencies, which made its initial appearance during 1931. He has always given out that he, alone, is the owner of this publication, but according to our information the real owner of this periodical is Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, a well-known attorney and barrister-at-law, who practices locally. Some twenty years ago this gentleman was expelled from a magistracy which he then held in Indo-China on account of a breach of professional etiquette, and as recently as January, February and April, 1933 articles written by him under the pseudonym of Ajax viciously attacking the administration of the Shanghai Municipal Council and the local Chinese Government, appeared in the "Spectator." Monument's efforts in the local world of journalism are regarded in certain circles here with scorn as it is known that in compiling certain pages for the "Spectator" he employs tactics which smack of blackmail. On February 27, 1932 - during the local Sino-Japanese hostilities - he launched a cheap weekly publication termed the "Daily Express" from his office at No. 3 Museum Road. This venture, however, flourished for only a few days until the Sino-Japanese impasse came to a halt. Monument is also believed to have been

responsible for the publication of a periodical of the semi-burlesque type entitled "Sporting Life."

While in Paris during 1933, Beaumont under the name of Karaslowicz, was the instigator of a case of 5,000,000.00 fraud (jewels, precious stones, etc.) upon Georges Blumenthal (France). Upon the swindle being disclosed, Beaumont hurriedly left France in order to escape arrest, but was convicted by default and sentenced to five (5) years' imprisonment and a fine of Frs. 85,000.00. No attempts have been made by the French authorities to have him extradited, it being considered that such steps would be entirely unprofitable.

In October or November of 1932 Beaumont was convicted at the local Belgian Court in an action for defamation of character brought by a Russian money-leader named S.S. Surash, No. 157 Kiangnan Road, and was sentenced to ten (10) days' imprisonment, a penalty which was later commuted to a fine, which was paid.

It is known that he owes considerable sums of money to various business establishments in Shanghai and information gathered from various reliable sources indicates that several complaints have been made against this individual regarding non-payment of debts. In this connection the Belgian authorities summoned Beaumont to the consulate during the summer of 1933 for the purpose of questioning him, as a result of which Beaumont promised to pay off his creditors at the rate of \$40.00 per month.

In January 1933 it became known that Beaumont was an acquaintance of "Jimmy" Liote, a notorious gambler and conductor of several secret gambling dens throughout the Settlement and French Concession.

covered in the April 1933 South American was
to raise the matter of public law, 3.
The article, which was published for purposes
of "illness" in January 1, 1933 the local
newspaper, the "South American" which
provided information to the effect that the
newspaper had been "closed" by the
authorities, who was alleged to be
one of the principals of the place, but the
fact of violence or any other ill-treatment
was not charged.

In June 1933, British Consul General
the "South American" company, the "South American",
which the Belgian consul-general declared
that it had received no complaint concerning
the company's activities, and that in view of
that statement was going to use them in an article
in the "Spectator". The consul-general to the consul-
general for purposes of information regarding
this report, submitted having prepared
such an article, but stated that before publishing
it he would obtain the approval of Mr. Bellott,
British Consul-General, Mexico, as he did not desire
to offend American susceptibilities. The
statements he had made about the article
were true, he declared, and after Mr. Bellott had
seen the article, he (Mr. Bellott) saw no objection
to its being published.

The article in question which appeared
in the "Spectator" of June 22, 1933 was calculated
to cause the "Latin Realty" company embarrassment; a
similar article regarding the company's activities

was published in the "Spectator" dated June 3, 1933.

In the "Spectator" of September 11, 1933 an article over the name of . . . Beaumont entitled "Shanghai White Slave Traffic Exposed" was given great publicity. This story depicted Shanghai as a city where vice was indulged in openly, where white women were bought and sold without hindrance and where ruthless white women enriched themselves through the pitiless exploitation of their less fortunate sisters. Tolerance and liberalism were ideals on which any great metropolis should be conducted, the article averred, but it was evident that the underlying purport of the story was to embarrass the local authorities.

Prior to the article being published, it is known that Beaumont approached Miss Edge Kennedy, the keeper of a brothel at No. 473 Xinjiao Road, and stated that for certain financial considerations, he would refrain from publishing the story in question. Miss Kennedy, however, refused to part with any money with the result that the article was published.

Many articles couched in a similar obnoxious nature appeared in the "Spectator" from time to time between June 1932 and March 1934, the majority of which were directed against the Shanghai Municipal Council's administrative policy with the ulterior motive of championing his own cause and later his own election campaign as a member of the Municipal Council.

In November 1933 a "Pro-Shanghai Group," sponsored by Beaumont was inaugurated with the object of interesting foreigners, especially Russians, in a so called "Civic Reform Movement." An article

collected signatures, which appeared in the Siberian
issue of the "Vestnik," and went from a circulating
system of amateur administration in the local
municipal settlement, organized in order to lead
Siberian Russian patriots to overcome the inferior-
ity complex from which they were suffering, to unite
all Russian immigrants prior to the 1904 election
in order to secure on the municipal level a seat
for the Russian. This he would do first then in
the future, civic rights in the settlement would be
secured, and by other farthest.

The experience on January 14, 1904 of a
Russian language edition of the "Vestnik" was another
stage of the campaign launched by Benckert, and
the main underlying motive of the articles ap-
pearing in this issue was to carefully plan a campaign
to obtain support, morally and financially, for his
"two-hundred dollar" plan. Viewing this campaign in
retrospect and looking in mind Benckert's previous
ventures into the world of finance, there appears to
be little doubt that his carefully thought out
scheme was in the nature of a business proposition
in which he was to be the sole beneficiary.

The "Vestnik" editor, a local Russian daily
favorably commented on Benckert's schemes and agreed
with the basic statements of the "Organ," namely,
that the time had arrived and was opportune for Rus-
sian patriots to participate in the administration
of local municipal affairs.

On the other hand, "Slovo," another local
Russian daily, regarded with an undiminished suspicion
the strange and mysterious efforts on the part of an
almost unknown foreigner to save Russian emigrants at

Since then the Russian, who, of course, was, showed a strong tendency towards participation in the face of political events in the Far East, the influence of which far exceeds its importance for the Russian people.

As a result of this article and support for Document's campaign was forthcoming from various Russian circles, by whom he was regarded as a person of doubtful reputation, while his unwarranted intervention on behalf of the Russian community was much resented by them.

Continuing his activities on behalf of the "Pro-Chinese Group," Document was nominated for the post of 1934-5 Shanghai Municipal councillor by Mr. Arthur de Carvalho and seconded by Mr. J. J. Rothstein on March 15, 1934. In an effort to secure election Document and his few adherents carried out an extensive propaganda campaign and offered the public a platform the contents of which were well-nigh impossible of condemnation. At the polls on March 26 and 27, 1934, however, Document was miserably defeated.

Prior to the election Document's activities and aspirations were bitterly attacked and more than strongly condemned by the "Kapeika," another local Russian daily, the editor of which is one V.A. Chilikin. The bonafides of Document's antecedents were strongly questioned in a series of articles penned by Chilikin and there was no doubt that these exposures were meant to prejudice Document's chances in the election in the eyes of Russian voters.

Chilikin's efforts to belittle Document were apparently so successful that on February 24,

1934. Berument filed a private criminal prosecution against him in the District Second Judicial District Court on the grounds that malicious libel had been committed and that the statements contained in various issues of the "Argonaut" had been directly manufactured to the detriment of his character and that he had seriously effected his chances of being successful in his election quest. After several hearings, the case was remanded for trial on March 29, 1934.

After his defeat in the Municipal election, Berument issued a manifesto stating that he, on behalf of the "Pro-Changhai Group," intended calling a special Satyagrahs' meeting to be held immediately after the regular meeting at the Alton Theatre on April 18, 1934 for the purpose of carrying certain resolutions aiming at reforms within the council. At the last moment, however, owing to lack of support and funds, the "Pro-Changhai Group" abandoned its scheme and to all intents and purposes its activities have terminated.

On April 18, 1934 several sub-contractors employed by Etelle d'Art Inc., No. 156 Building Bell Road, proceeded to that company's premises and requested payment for work performed by them at the Grand Theatre, Auditorium and several other amusement resorts in the Settlement and French Concession. Berument, who had been connected with Etelle d'Art, Inc. since 1931, asserted that these sub-contractors had not completed their assignments, but it was significant that in spite of this statement, the sub-contractors were given post-dated checks on the Chase Bank,

No. 6 Sukiang Road, payable on May 31, 1934. It is significant, however, that when enquiries were made at the bank on May 19, 1934 the total credit standing to the Studio d'Art Inc. was 1.37. Two of above mentioned cheques to the value of \$11,200 were presented for payment on May 31, 1934 but there being insufficient funds to meet it, it was returned to the drawer. Each cheque given to the sub-contractors bore the signatures of J. M. Jeumont and one J. . . .

It is also noteworthy that during April and May, 1934 more than fifty cheques issued by Jeumont to various persons on the Union Mobilisere, Rue Montauban, for amounts totalling \$3913.00 were returned to the people to whom they were made payable with the annotation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet them.

On April 20, 1934 the offices and stores of Studio d'Art Inc. were sealed by an order issued by the Shanghai First Special District Court, at the instance of one of the creditors of the company. It was generally believed that the concern was registered at the American Consulate-General, but upon investigation it was revealed that such was not the case and action was accordingly taken against the company in the local district court by Messrs. Keng Shing Electro-Plating Works.

At the time of sealing it was ascertained that several creditors of Studio d'Art Inc. had, up till then, failed to file suits against the company, believing it to be an American registered concern. On the same day it was made known that the Keng Shing Electro-Plating Works had obtained judgment against

the concern on December 9, 1933 for approximately \$2,800.00. No payment against the judgment was made and an order to seal the premises was granted by the court in the beginning of 1934 but was not executed until April 20, 1934.

On April 21, 1934 the seals were removed on Beaumont's instructions, which resulted in another visit to the premises by the District Court officials who again sealed the doors. Beaumont later denied that the debt in question was applicable to the firm, but was incurred by a former Chinese employee. A few days later the seals were finally removed when it became known that the concern enjoyed American protection, and therefore was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Shanghai First Special District Court.

This furniture and decorating business was first commenced by two Frenchmen in 1924 or 1925 on Avenue Joffre and was conducted on a small scale. Two years later, Mr. Tsong Yih (~~He~~ ~~He~~), a Chinese returned art and interior decorating student from France, bought it over and named it "Studio d'Art" and gradually commenced extending the business. In 1931 Mr. Tsong agreed to have Beaumont organize the firm for him on a sounder basis in order to be able to expand, and on November 18, 1931 the concern was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, U.S.A.

In the latter part of the summer of 1933, Mr. Tsong left San Francisco on vacation with his French wife and left Beaumont in charge of Studio d'Art Inc., and allowed him 25% of the net profits of the company as his compensation, as he had been assumed

by the amount that it would be able to introduce a goodly amount of custom.

Whilst in France Mr. Mason received a telegram from Document asking his consent to introduce foreign capital into Radio d'Art Inc. and following this it is known that Jerome Marks, American and Major T.F.G. Strubell, British joined the business as partners.

On April 20, 1934 - the date on which the premises were sealed - Document, on behalf of Radio d'Art Inc. made an application to register the concern at the local American Consulate-General but due to technical errors made at the time of the application another request for registration was made on April 30. The matter, however, is still in abeyance, no decision having yet been reached by the American authorities.

The following particulars which appear on the application form for registration are of more than passing interest:-

J. Document.....	Belgian.....	resident
Jerome Marks.....	American.....	General Manager
T.F.G. Strubell....	British.....	Treasurer
G.H. Batley.....	American.....	Secretary

All the above individuals are cited as being directors of the company, whilst the stockholders and their stock are as follows:-

J. Mason.....	500 Preferred Shares
T.F.G. Strubell.....	10 " "
F.S. Schmidt.....	10 " "
Georg Hahn.....	10 " "
Paul J. Faiss.....	10 " "

H. -estimated.....10 preferred shares
A.W. Beaumont..... 5 " "
J. Mares.....200 Common shares

There are 1,000 preferred shares with a par value of \$100.00 per share whilst there are 3,000 common (ordinary) shares which have no par value. Actually, however, the amount of shares issued and fully paid up are:

- (1) 555 Preferred Shares....value \$55,500.00
- (2) 200 Common Shares..... " nil

On May 4, 1934 the hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 600 preferred shares at a nominal value of \$100.00 each of Studio d'Art Inc. brought by Mr. Tseong, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A.W. Beaumont, was opened in the Belgian Consular Court before Consular Judge A. Houyet.

Mr. Tseong, represented by Mr. Paul Bromet, claimed the return of these shares at a nominal value of \$60,000.00 from Beaumont on the ground that the shares were handed over to the latter in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tseong. In the event of the shares not having been disposed of, Mr. Tseong asked for their return. Beaumont, through his attorney, Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, contended that he was in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by the plaintiff and witnessed by him (Beaumont) in which Mr. Tseong transferred the shares to Mr. Jerome Mares, the managing director of Studio d'Art Inc. for "one dollar in hand paid."

The note of transfer dated September 11, 1934 read as follows:-

In consideration for (1.00 (one million dollar)
"in hand paid and other valuable consideration,
"I hereby sell, transfer and assign 888 (eight
hundred) shares of preferred stock of the
d'rt Inc. to Jerome Karch."

Signed...Y. Tsoong

"Witnessed...H. Beaumont

Shown the document, Mr. Tsoong admitted that
it was his signature, but averred that he was not
aware of what he was signing at the time. Mr. Tsoong
and Mr. Beaumont both pointed out to the court
that if the shares were transferred by the former on
September 11, 1933, why had Beaumont cabled him in
France on December 17, 1933 offering him \$30,000.00?
Mr. Tsoong further pointed out that Beaumont had
offered him 50% of the net profits of the company.

All these allegations were denied by Beaumont,
who stated that his cable to Mr. Tsoong in
December 1933 was in respect of a contract which he
(Tsoong) had with the company.

The hearing was resumed on May 11, 1934
when neither Beaumont nor his attorney Me. d'union
de Raffe appeared. At the opening of the
proceedings a letter from the lawyer was read.
This minute stated that the action was not subject
to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Commercial Court,
whilst an objection was also recorded regarding the
manner in which the case was being conducted, it
pointing out that it was a civil and not a criminal
suit. The attorney further indicated that an
appeal and an objection would be lodged with the
Supreme Court in Brussels.

After this the court questioned Mr. Tsoong

and then heard the evidence of Dr. Sen, a friend of Mr. Tsoong, with whom the latter alleged he deposited the shares when he departed for Europe. The various affairs of Studio d'Art, prior to and after incorporation were related by Mr. Tsoong. It was also alleged by him and Dr. Sen that Beaumont had obtained the share certificates, which were in the custody of Dr. Sen, under false pretenses. Telegrams were produced showing that Beaumont had cabled Mr. Tsoong in Paris in December, 1933 offering him \$50,000.00 for the shares. The plaintiff accepted the cable and then upon receipt of the telegram Beaumont obtained the shares from Dr. Sen, who had Mr. Tsoong's power of attorney. Dr. Sen at this hearing, alleged that the defendant, at the time that the shares were handed over, promised to remit the money to Mr. Tsoong within a few days but never did so.

Criminal charges were later made by Mr. Paul Fromet against Beaumont in connection with the above civil case and the decision in the civil suit was held in abeyance pending the investigation of the criminal allegations.

Several witnesses were examined in camera at the Belgian consulate-general on May 24, 1934 in regard to the criminal case and as soon as the "Juge d'instruction" has reached a decision as to whether a criminal case can be brought home against Beaumont, the matter will be made public.

Further proof of Beaumont's financial instability is evidenced by the fact that all the furniture, trucks, paraphernalia, etc. of the Studio d'Art Inc. was removed to the bonded warehouse of the Customs.

Commercial Express and Storage Company on May 12, 1934 by an order of the United States Court for China upon an attachment made by Messrs. Galatoni, Heich & Co., the landlords of the premises at No. 106 Bubbling Well Road, who claimed back rent since the beginning of 1934 amounting to over \$5,000.00. Messrs. Galatoni, Heich & Co. have filed a civil action against Studio d'Art Inc. in the local United States Court, but the case is being held in abeyance pending the arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Milton J. Holnick, recently appointed Judge for the United States Court in China.

Additional proof of Beaumont's lack of funds was established as recently as May 27, 1934 when his sixteen sedan automobile, license No. 5132, was seized by representatives of the Grand Garage Francaise, Nos. 424-426 Avenue Joffre, for non-payment of instalments. This car Beaumont acquired on October 7, 1933 signing a contract for Frs. 33,120.00 for the same and paying Frs. 7000.00 down as his first instalment. He paid amounts from Mex. \$100.00 to Mex. \$270.00 regularly until March, 1934 when he became lax in his payments, which eventually resulted in the incident described above.

A short time prior to the Shanghai Municipal Election of 1934 ^{Beaumont} made a trip to Hangchow where he was married to a Russian woman according to Chinese style, his friend and adviser Mr. d'Amico de Ruffe officiating.

On March 1, 1934 Beaumont removed from the I.C.C. Apartments, Avenue Joffre to 316 Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road, where he remained until April 20, 1934, when he was ejected by his landlords,

the sole security capray, for non-payment of rent. He then stayed at the Embassy Hotel, Rabbiling all Road until May 8, 1934 during which time he handed Mrs.

Samson, the managersess of the establishment, a cheque for \$25.00 on the first Bank of India, which upon presentation was returned as there were insufficient funds to meet it. Later Deamunt, after representations had been made to him by Mrs. Samson, instructed that it should be presented again. This was done and the document was met.

On April 30, 1934 Deamunt made arrangements with Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kingsway Road for the leasing of Apartment "J," The Jafa Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr. Masson, premises into which he moved on May 10, 1934. On May 18, 1934 Deamunt forwarded to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, the landlords of his new apartment, a cheque for \$310.00 in respect of his first month's rent, on the Union Belilienne (Investment Bankers), Rue Montebello. This cheque, which was dated April 30, 1934 and made payable to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, was returned to the latter concern by the bank with the notation "refer to drawer," there being no funds to meet it. It was signed in the first place by A.W. Deamunt.

A few days later Deamunt partially made amends by paying \$100.00 in cash, but he is still behind in his rent, and his landlords are at present contemplating ejecting him from their premises in addition to taking action against him in the local Belgian court.

Deamunt's publication the "L'Asie Libre" now has its offices located on the 2nd floor,

No. 50 Building Road, it having removed during this year from No. 15 Museum Road to No. 126 Publishing Hall Road and from the latter address to its present venue.

With reference to the various paragraphs of this memorandum which indicate Defendant's penchant for issuing cheques without provision for meeting them, the following is a translation from Article 539 bis of the Belgian Penal Code (Law of March 25, 1928, Article 1):-

"Penalty of one month to two years

"imprisonment and a fine of from Frs. 26 to Frs. 3000 shall be imposed on:

1) any person who knowingly issues without sufficient provision (funds) available in advance, a cheque or any other document as payment in cash and at sight on available funds.

2) any person who parts with one of these documents knowing that the funds are insufficient and are not available.

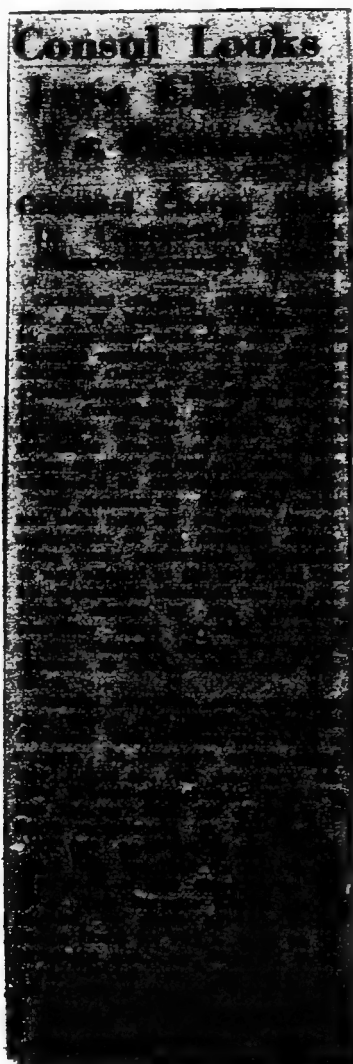
3) The drawer who knowingly withdraws the whole or part of the funds of one of these documents, within three months of its issue.

4) The drawer who, with fraudulent intent or with the purpose of producing, rendering unavailable, all or a part of the funds of one of these documents."

SUBJECT

A. D. Beaumont prosecuted by one
Mr F. Scheng re Studio D'Art
shares

China Press, May 24, 1934.



ans. Beaumont's
File

on Piers

AS

on 5.

8476

Spokane Bank Is Attached

U.S. Court Order Gives Landlord Opportunity To Recoup Back Rent

A crucial point in the history of Studebaker, Inc., furnishing and decorating company, at 126 Hastings Well Street, was reached yesterday when some of the furniture in the show room was removed to the bonded godown of the Commercial Express and Storage Company upon the order of the United States Court for China.

The attachment was made by Messrs. Calabroni, Elsch and Co., the landlords of the premises, who claim back rent since the beginning of the year amounting to about \$6,000. The real estate firm obtained the attachment for landlords' lien from the United States Court for China through their attorney, Mr. W. C. Watson, of the law firm of Watson and Harrington.

It has been in the hands of the court since the last few weeks. During the period the premises were closed to the order of the First District Court upon the request of the landlord, Messrs. Calabroni, Elsch and Co., who had obtained judgment against the company for about \$10,000 in December. The case was taken up in April of last the request of the American authorities, who argued the case in court that the company was an American firm, and that it was registered in the United States as well as in China.

The court in the meantime has been a full court of law and equity, and the request of the landlord has been granted.

[Handwritten signature]

FILE
[Handwritten initials]

✓

China Press, May 12, 1934.

Panel Hearing Of Reamendment Sift Is Held

Stash of Art Case To Be Settled By Belgian Court Next Monday

Defendant Falls To Appear In Tribunal

After making a full report before the Russian Consular Court yesterday afternoon of A. W. Basmant (Gerasimovich) and his attorney Mr. Tanson de Ruffe, the latter in the last session of the inquiry did not understand clearly the nominal value of the "B" which was made to him, the clothing and decorative material through which him by Mr. Tanson de Ruffe.

The case was concluded before the Court Judge A. Basmant and defendant will be handed down in January afternoon.

The hearing of the civil suit in which the "Chicago" newspaper is plaintiff, was held before Judge James F. Fox, District Judge of the Southern District of New York, at New York City, on Monday, June 10, 1902. The case was brought by the "Chicago" against the "New York Times" for libel. The "Chicago" claims that the "Times" published a false and defamatory article on June 1, 1901, which stated that the "Chicago" had been guilty of a crime. The "Times" denies this and claims that the article was a true and accurate report of the facts.

Then the artist, who was a student of the California School of Art, was shown the picture and was asked to make a copy of it. He was told that the picture was a copy of a picture that was in the hands of the artist, and that the artist was to make a copy of it. The artist was told that the picture was a copy of a picture that was in the hands of the artist, and that the artist was to make a copy of it. The artist was told that the picture was a copy of a picture that was in the hands of the artist, and that the artist was to make a copy of it.

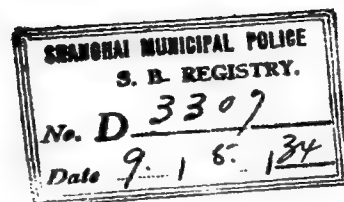
The various affairs of the Standard prior and after incorporation were related by Mr. Tishon. It was also alleged by him and by Dr. Sum that Sumner had obtained the share certificates, which were in custody of Dr. Sum, while these proceedings. Telegrams were exchanged showing that Mr. Sumner had called Mr. Tishon in Park street, London, offering him \$50,000 for shares. Mr. Tishon accepted the cash and then, after the ending of the previous proceedings, obtained the shares from Dr. Sum, who had Mr. Tishon's power of attorney.

It was alleged yesterday that when it was handed over the shares to Mr. Karamanlis, the latter promised to grant immunity to Mr. Karamanlis. But the court did not believe this. It said that the court did not believe that Mr. Karamanlis would have been so foolish as to make such a promise. It said that the court did not believe that Mr. Karamanlis would have been so foolish as to make such a promise.

major demolition. The projected session yesterday was brought to a close by an address by the Paul Bremer. The speaker said the members discussed the matter as a big business and then decided to adjourn and will meet again tomorrow on Monday.

attach to
Baumson
file.
J. J. Pico

13/5



May 9, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Iron News (鐵報), a mosquito paper, dated May 8:-

BEAMOUNT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the recent election of new Councillors of the S.L.C., Beamount, a Belgian, who was desirous of obtaining a seat on the Council, advertised on a large scale and issued statements. His efforts were unsuccessful and he was keenly disappointed.

Beamount is now being prosecuted at the Belgian Consulate. The case opened a few days ago and from a statement made by the Belgian Consul it is obvious that Beamount is a member of the loafer class.

Beamount's original name was Israelovitch. He has previous convictions. According to the Belgian Consul, Israelovitch was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment in 1930 in connection with a criminal case. Israelovitch was involved in the following cases which have not yet been concluded:-

- File*
- 1) Criminal case brought against him by Dallas regarding the Velodrome. Date: October 22, 1930.
 - 2) Case brought against him by Noans (?) (拿奧司) in November 1930.
 - 3) Illegally receiving and spending tailors fees on July 10, 1930. Tailors concerned did not receive the money and filed a petition against him.
 - 4) Obtaining by fraud several thousand dollars from a Spangard in March 1932 for the purpose of organizing a newspaper agency.

The present case against Beamount was filed by a Chinese named Tsoong Yih (鍾堯) on a charge of fraud and having illegally occupied the premises of the Studio d' Art. Beamount told many lies during the hearing, but became silent when the Belgian Consul refuted his statements.

The case is remanded until Friday.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY.	
No. D	3307
Date	10 / 5 / 34

May 9, 1934.

Afternoon Translation.

Iron News, a mosquito paper, dated May 8, 1934:-

BEAUMONT CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

At the recent election of new Councillors of the S.M.C., Beaumont, a Belgian, who was desirous of obtaining a seat on the Council, advertised on a large scale and issued statements. His efforts were unsuccessful and he was keenly disappointed.

Beaumont is now being prosecuted at the Belgian Consulate. The case opened a few days ago and from a statement made by the Belgian Consul it is obvious that Beaumont is a member of the loafer class.

Beaumont's original name was Israelovitch. He has previous convictions. According to the Belgian Consul, Israelovitch was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment in 1930 in connection with a criminal case. Israelovitch was involved in the following cases which have not yet been concluded:-

- (1) Criminal case brought against him by Dallas regarding the Velodrome. Date; October 22, 1930.
- (2) Case brought against him by Noans (?) in November 1930.
- (3) Illegally receiving and spending tailors' fees on July 10, 1930. Tailors concerned did not receive the money and filed a petition against him.
- (4) Obtaining by fraud several thousand dollars from a Spaniard in March 1932 for the purpose of organising a newspaper agency.

The present case against Beaumont was filed by a Chinese named Tsoong Yih (鍾煥) on a charge of fraud and having illegally occupied the premises of the Studio d'Art. Beaumont told many lies during the hearing, but became silent when the Belgian Consul refuted his statements.

The case is remanded until Friday.

at S.B.

Informant JBR 10/5.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. R. G. I. Y.
No. D 3307
Date 1 1 34

A. W. Beaumont Sues For Share Recovery

Inspector Of Studio D'Art Brings Action; Hearing Is Adjourned

The hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 390 preferred shares of the nominal value of Tls. 100 each of the Studio D'Art, Inc., painting and decorating company, brought by Mr. Van Tschong, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A. W. Beaumont (American) was opened in the Consular Court, before Consular Judge A. Ruffe, today afternoon.

Mr. Tschong, represented by Mr. Paul Fremet, claims the return of these shares at a nominal value of Tls. 3900 from Mr. Beaumont, president of the furniture firm which is registered in the name of Beaumont, on the ground that the shares were handed over to him in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tschong.

In the event the shares have not been sold Mr. Tschong asks for their return. Mr. Beaumont, through his attorney Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, contends that he is in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by Mr. Tschong and witnessed by him in which Mr. Tschong transfers the shares to Mr. Jerome Marks, an American citizen and the present managing director of the Studio D'Art, for "cash value in hand paid." After a lengthy hearing the hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

Part Of Transcript

The case of transfer signed by Beaumont September 11, 1933, reads as follows: "In consideration for 390 (one thousand dollar) in hand paid and other valuable consideration, I have sold, transferred and assigned 390 shares of the Studio D'Art, Inc., of nominal value of Tls. 100 each, to Mr. Jerome Marks, an American citizen, who is the present managing director of the Studio D'Art, Inc., for 'cash value in hand paid.' After a lengthy hearing the hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

Mr. Tschong had the shares transferred to Mr. Beaumont.

Mr. Beaumont was asked by Mr. Fremet if he had signed all the share certificates in blank and gave them to a friend of his, for safe keeping, in December, while in France. He received an offer by cable from Mr. Beaumont to sell the shares and cabled his consent. It was alleged by Mr. Fremet that Mr. Beaumont then went to Dr. Sun Yat-sen and asked him to sign over the shares, which Dr. Sun did, thinking that everything was in order.

The allegation was denied by Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, who stated that if there was any claim it should be made against Mr. Marks, who was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Consular Court. Mr. Fremet requested the permission of the court to call Dr. Sun as a witness, which was granted.

The shares over which the action was brought were produced in court by Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe and examined. Mr. Tschong requested that they should be deposited with the court, but Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe pointed out that they were the property of the Studio D'Art, an American citizen, and was allowed to retain them.

File 72

A.W. Beaumont Faces Suit For Share Recovery

Ex-Proprietor Of Studio D'Art Brings Action; Hearing Is Adjourned

The hearing of a civil action for the recovery of 800 preferred shares at the nominal value of Tls. 100 each, of the Studio D'Art, Inc., furnishing and decorating company, brought by Mr. Pan Tehong, former proprietor of the company, against Mr. A. W. Beaumont (Israelovitch), was opened in the Belgian Consular Court before Consular Judge A. Hourvet yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Tehong, represented by Mr. Paul Fremet, claims the return of these shares at a nominal value of Tls. 80,000 from Mr. Beaumont, president of the furniture firm which is registered in the State of Delaware, on the ground that the shares were handed over to him in order that he should sell them for Mr. Tehong.

In the event the shares have not been sold Mr. Tehong asks for their return. Mr. Beaumont, through his attorney Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, contends that he is in no way responsible for the shares and produced a document signed by Mr. Tehong and witnessed by him in which Mr. Tehong transfers the shares to Mr. Jerome Marks, an American citizen and the present managing director of the Studio D'Art, for "one dollar in hand paid." After a lengthy session the hearing was adjourned until next Friday.

Text Of Transfer

The note of transfer, which is dated September 11, 1933, reads as follows: "In consideration for \$1 (one American dollar) in hand paid and other valuable consideration, I hereby sell, transfer and assign 800 (eight hundred) shares of preferred stock of Studio D'Art, Inc., to Jerome Marks, signed 'P. Tehong' Witnessed 'A. W. Beaumont'."

Showing the document, Mr. Tehong admitted that it was his signature, but said that he did not know what he was signing at the time. Mr. Tehong and Paul Fremet both pointed out to the court that if the shares were transferred by Mr. Tehong on September 11, 1933, why did Mr. Beaumont call him in to see him on December 17, 1933, when he was asked to sell the shares? Mr. Tehong said that he had no idea what he was signing at the time and that he was only a witness.

next which Mr. Tehong had with the company.

Received Offer

It was pointed out by Mr. Fremet that when Mr. Tehong left for France he signed all the share certificates in blank and gave them to Dr. Sun, a friend of his, for safe keeping. In December, while in France, he received an offer by cable from Mr. Beaumont to sell the shares and cabled his consent. It was alleged by Mr. Fremet that Mr. Beaumont then went to Dr. Sun with the cable and asked him to hand over the shares, which Dr. Sun did, thinking that everything was in order.

The allegation was denied by Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe, who stated that if there was any claim it should be made against Mr. Marks, who was not subject to the jurisdiction of the Belgian Court. Mr. Fremet requested the permission of the court to call Dr. Sun as a witness, which was granted.

The shares over which the action was brought were produced in court by Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe and examined. Mr. Tehong requested that they should be deposited with the court, but Mr. d'Auxion de Ruffe pointed out that they were the property of Mr. Marks, who is an American citizen, and was allowed to retain them.

China Press, April 26, 1934.

Studio D'Art Opens Again After Closure

Harassed Furniture Firm Gets Bars Taken Down By District Court

With the question of jurisdiction over Studio D'Art Inc., furnishers and decorators, 128 Bubbling Well Road, cleared up as result of the American Consular authorities having written a letter to the president of the First District District Court informing him that the company was incorporated in Delaware and registered at the American Consulate, the seals placed upon the two show rooms of the furniture firm last Friday were taken off by the District Court officials yesterday morning.

The two show rooms of Studio D'Art were sealed upon the order of the Chinese court after a judgment had been obtained against the furniture firm by the Kong Shing Electro-Plating Works for \$2,800 on December 9. The judgment was obtained by default and was in no way contested as regards the claim or jurisdiction by officials of the Studio D'Art.

Last Friday the electro-plating firm obtained an order from the court to execute its judgment and, not receiving payment of the sum due, an order to seal the premises was issued. The question of jurisdiction then came up. The American Consulate did not offer the firm proper protection as they had failed to register at the consulate although incorporated in Delaware.

However, due to their failure to register at the proper time, they were closed for business from last Friday until yesterday morning. It is understood that with the question of jurisdiction settled, Kong Shing will bring action against the Studio D'Art as soon as the United States Court for China begins its session.

Mr. J. H. Hines, managing director of Studio D'Art, has also stated that the case in the Chinese court was not contested by the American Consulate.

*Beare and
file
24/4
J.P.*

North China Daily News,
April 24, 1934.

**STUDIO D'ART SEALING
ORDER, CASE**

With reference to the sealing order issued by the First Special District Court against the Studio D'Art, 128 Bubbling Well Road, the local American Consulate-General yesterday forwarded a communication to the Chinese court authorities, requesting the latter to remove the sealing order against the Studio D'Art on the ground that, although this firm was not properly registered with the American Consulate, it remained an American corporation. The office of the Studio D'Art remained sealed yesterday, but, according to Mr. A. W. Beaumont, connected with the firm, the order is expected to be removed to-day.

NE BN 24/4

Beaumont
file
25/4
20.8

No. **D** 3811

Date / /

COURT JURISDICTION DISPUTED

Studio D'Art Sealed: Opening Expected To-morrow

The premises of the Studio D'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road, were sealed up by the First Special District Court on Friday because, according to Chinese court officials, judgment in a civil case had been obtained by a Chinese firm against it.

Yesterday morning, officials from the Chinese Court re-sealed the premises of the Studio D'Art as plaintiffs in the case had complained to the Court that the scroll bearing the sealing order had been taken away from the Studio D'Art's premises after it was put up on Friday evening.

Chinese Court officials claimed that inquiries of the authorities concerned had revealed that the Studio D'Art had not yet been registered with the local American Consulate-General although it was said to be an American firm.

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, Belgian editor of the "Shanghai Spectator," who is connected with the Studio D'Art, declared that the Court judgment was not applicable to the company and that the indebtedness referred to a private debt of a Chinese former employee.

Reg. f. a. k. to file.

A. W. Beaumont file.

SSR 2374

Studio D'Art Doors Reopened By New Order

Beaumont Says Company Will Reopen Tomorrow

A letter was drafted by the American Consulate-General to the First Special District Court yesterday morning informing the latter that Studio D-R is an American company and therefore not subject to the jurisdiction of the Chinese Court and at the same time asking that the seals placed upon the premises of the company be removed. The letter will probably be forwarded tomorrow morning.

Mr. A. W. Beaumont, editor of the Shanghai Spectator, who signs as "Publicity Representative of Studio D'Art, Inc." in an interview yesterday denied having at any time been manager of the firm. He pointed out that the neglect to register the company at the American Consulate until the actual day of the sealing had caused all the trouble.

Mr. Beaumont admitted during the interview that the irregularity was probably due to officials of Studio D'Art overlooking having received a District court notification that judgments had been given against them by default for about \$2,000 in favor of Messrs. Kong Shing Flecton-Making Works. The judgment was given on December 9, 1933.

The statement issued by the company, however, reads, "Studio D'Art strenuously contests this claim, according to Mr. J. Maron, managing

Attach to
Brennan's
file
HRC
100
100

China Press, April 21, 1934.

Studio D'Art Is Sealed On Court Order

Creditor Forces Action
Against Firm Under
Beaumont Management

Delaware Concern Said
Not American-Registered

The offices and stores of Studio D'Art (Inc.) furniture and accessories, 124 Building Well Road, were sealed by an order issued by the First District Court yesterday, on the request of one of the creditors of the company. It was generally believed that the company was registered at the American Consulate, but upon investigation it was revealed that such was not the case and action accordingly was taken by Messrs. Fong Studio Electro-Plating Works against the company in the District Court.

The Studio D'Art has been for the past year managed and controlled by A. F. Beaumont, owner of the Shanghai Specialty and the defunct, "Shanghai Specialty" syndicate of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

It was reported yesterday that several of the Studio D'Art creditors had filed a petition for the winding up of the firm against the company in the District Court. It is to be the responsibility of the company.

Mr. Beaumont is American and American-born, but he is not an American citizen. He is a resident of the United States. The proceedings in the District Court are the only ones of the kind in the District Court.

An official of the American Consulate stated that Studio D'Art was not registered at the American Consulate, although perhaps being incorporated in Delaware. The official pointed out that not being registered at the consulate the company was not entitled to protection from the United States authorities.

It was revealed yesterday that the Chinese firm had applied for a court order to seal the furniture firm, had obtained judgment against it in the First District Court, about six months ago for about \$1,000. No payment against the judgment was made and an order to seal was granted by the court some time ago but was not enforced until yesterday.

The first public indication that Studio D'Art was financially embarrassed was given last Wednesday when a group of coolies and workmen at Studio D'Art on Building Well Road where the workmen are also employed, started a riot, demanding their overtime pay.

The furniture firm was first started by two Americans in 1914 or 1922 on Avenue 223rd and ran on a small scale. In 1927 or 1928, Mr. F. Fong, Chinese returned art and interior decorating student from France, bought the firm and named it Studio D'Art and gradually expanded meaning the business.

Mr. Fong agreed to have Mr. Beaumont organize the firm for him on condition that in 1934 in order to be able to expand.

Press 2/4

aw. Beaumont
file.
2/14

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY.

Special Branch

REPORT

Date

No. D. 3307
Date 18/5/34

Subject (in full) A.W. Beaumont alias Israelovitch, Belgian subject.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by

J. a. Pitts.

A.W. Beaumont alias Israelovitch who vacated, or rather, was ejected from, the Majestic Apartments, Bubbling Well Road on April 20, 1934 for non-payment of rent, is at present residing at Apartment "J," The Yafa Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr. Maresca. He entered this flat on May 10, having for some days previously stopped at the Embassy Hotel, Bubbling Well Road. The agreement for his new apartment he signed on April 30 and entered into arrangements whereby he leased the place for two years. The rent is \$280 per month, in addition to which he pays \$30 per mensem for the hire of two garages adjoining the premises in question.

On May 16, 1934 Beaumont forwarded to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers, No. 391 Kiangse Road, the agents for The Yafa Court, a cheque drawn on the Union Mobilier (Investment Bankers), No. 35-37 Avenue Edward VII for \$310 in respect of his first month's rent. This cheque which was dated April 30, 1934 and made payable to Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers was returned to the latter by the bank with the annotation "refer to drawer." It was signed in the first place by "A.W. Beaumont, Managing Director of the Shanghai Spectator."

It is the intention of Mr. Brandt of Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers to give Beaumont one more chance to pay his rent, and failing this he will have Beaumont ejected immediately, in addition to taking action against him in the local Belgian Court.

J. a. Pitts.

D.

S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

*Add to history sheet
JH*

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

Sinza Station,

REPORT

Date May 16th. 1934.

Subject (in full) Further report re attached file,

Studio D'Art, Mr. A.W. Beaumont and Mr. Jerome Larcs.

Made by D.S. Gigarson

Forwarded by *Mr. [Signature]*

Sir,

I beg to report that in the course of further enquiries made with a view to obtaining information regarding the disputed ownership of the Studio D'Art between the former owner Mr. Tsong Hung and the present shareholders, Mr. Beaumont alias Israelovitch, Mr. Jerome Larcs and Major Strubell the following proceedings were taken.

D.S.I. Moir interviewed Mr. C.D. Meinhardt, Land office of the U.S.A. Consulate and ascertained that Jerome Larcs was registered as an American Citizen.

The Studio D'Art although incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A. had not been registered with the U.S.A. Consulate in Shanghai, but that an application for registration of the above firm had been received, but not yet approved. Mr. Meinhardt explained that before the approval of the application he would like to speak to Mr. Tsong Hung personally. Therefore in the forenoon of the 2-5-34, D.S. Gigarson located Mr. Tsong and asked him to come to the U.S.A. Consulate, where Mr. Meinhardt and Mr. Tsong had a conversation lasting about two hours. When Mr. Tsong left the U.S.A. Consulate, he stated that Mr. Meinhardt promised to give any information wanted concerning the case to his lawyer Mr. Paul Fremet and Mr. Tsong proceeded then to see this lawyer immediately. On the 4-5-34, at the Belgian Court was the second hearing of the case against Mr. Beaumont, the proceedings of this hearing were published in all Shanghai Newspapers. The case was remanded to the 11-5-34, on which date neither Mr. Beaumont nor his lawyer d'Auxion de Ruffe, R. appeared, but objected in writing the jurisdiction over the case in the Belgian Consular Court. The case was remanded for judgment to the 14-5-34 P.M.

O.Y. Sp. B.

*I
C.P.*

*II
E.C.P.*

re My studies

*I propose to
close the copy
for the time being
with your file*

17 May 1934

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT
(2)

Sinza Station,

Date May 16th. 1934.

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____

Forwarded by _____

on which date owing to the sickness of one of the Counsellors of the Court judgment was not passed and remanded to an indefinite date.

On the 1st of May 1934, Mr. M. Berg, manager of the "Little Club" asked Mr. Tsong to come and see him on business. The latter named thought that Mr. Berg wished to order furniture etc. and proceeded to the "Little Club", when he was approached on behalf of Mr. Beaumont in order to settle amicably the case out of Court. Mr. Tsong flatly refused to talk about the matter and left.

At 1.45pm. on the 12-5-34, the Studio D'Art commenced to remove furniture from the showrooms. The furniture was loaded into four trucks, licence Nos. 16942, 16944, 16946 and 16947 of the Commercial Express and Storage Co., Ltd. and removed to their godown, Lane 125, House No. 30, Szechuen Road. In all about 10 truck loads of furniture were removed. Mr. Marcs stated that the firm was under liquidation.

Mr. Tsong has now lodged a complaint against Mr. Jerome Marcs in the U.S.A. Court for, as far as could be ascertained, obtaining shares of the Studio D 'Art by fraudulent means.

Another complaint against Mr. Marcs has been lodged with the U.S.A. Court for the recovery of \$6000.00 against cheques issued to workmen of the Studio D'Art.

Mr. Beaumont has now removed from the "Embassy Hotel" to French Concession, address at present unknown.

D. C. (Prims)

Matters seem to be very complicated.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

E. J. Garvey
D.S. 91.

H. R.
D.D.O. B.
19/5.

16/5.
17/5.

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 25: 11: 1934.
To: Sen. Det. 1/c (Singa.)

For report as discussed
with you on 23/4/34

H. Robertson

D. D. D. B.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

23 APR. 1934

193

Shanghai,

To D.D.O. B

Please check recognition
on station of Mr. Strubell
a Jerome Marcos by inspection
Candidates.

To Studio d'Art registered
as an American Company?

Obtain address of the
situation from Tsong Hong.

For Borne

D. C. (CRIME)

P.A. Please put up files on
above men if any.

File D. 3465

a. Major Strubell attached to the
no. 100000. (Ref.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Confidential. REPORT

Sinza Station,

Date 21st April, 1934

Subject (in full) Re Activities of A.W. Beaumont, Shareholder of Studio D'Art,
126 Bubbling Well Road, and Editor of The "Shanghai Spectator."

Made by D.S. Gigarson. Forwarded by *Inspt C Bishop*
Sir,

I beg to report that at 4.50 p.m. on the 18/4/34, a telephone message was received from the Studio D'Art, 126 Bubbling Well Road, informing that a disturbance was in progress.

Similar telephone messages were received at this Station at 11.20 a.m. on the 19/4/34 and at 11.30 a.m. on the 20/4/34. In all three instances the Police proceeded to the above address when it was ascertained that there was no disturbance whatsoever, but from enquiries made it was learnt that sub-contractors, such as carpenters, painters, upholsterers, brass-smiths etc (about 16 in number), were demanding payment for their work completed for the Studio D'Art at the Grand Theatre, Auditorium and several other places, situated in the International Settlement and French Concession. On the first and second above mentioned dates the President and the Managing Director of the Studio D'Art, Inc., Mr. A.W. Beaumont and Jerome Marcos respectively stated that the sub-contractors were in the wrong, as they had signed contracts with the Studio, and had not completed their work, but were demanding full payment for same.

On the third above mentioned date on arrival of the Police (D.S. Gigarson and G.D.C. 71) the sub-contractors were found quietly sitting on wooden stools near the main entrance, whilst the offices are on the 1st floor. D.S. Gigarson interviewed Mr. Marcos, who stated that he wishes to settle accounts with the sub-contractors, but does not wish them to crowd the office and asked to bring them in one by one.

In accordance with the request assistance was rendered and payment was made by postdated cheques on The Chase Bank, 6 Kiang Road, payable on the 21st of May 1934. Each cheque, bearing

11
C.P.
0 1/2 5/8



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(2)

the sum from 4200.00 to 4500.00 approximately, was signed by the President, Beaumont, and the Managing Director, James.

The sub-contractors received these cheques and left the premises without causing any disturbance.

Mr. James then approached D.S. Gignason and stated that he wished to take action against the sub-contractors on a charge of intimidation of the workmen at the Studio D'Art, but when asked to produce evidence to that effect or to name any workman at the Studio, who had been intimidated, failed to do so and stated he did not wish to proceed further into the matter.

At the same time, at about 11.45 a.m. on the 20/4/34, officials of the 1st S.S.D. Court accompanied by the Judicial Police arrived and proceeded to the President's Office, but left without sealing up the premises, they however, returned at about 2.50 p.m. even date, and affixed sealing orders to the show room door and to the front and rear doors of the shop, leaving open the front gate and staircase, leading to the offices unsealed.

Owing to the strange happenings and the rather strange behaviour of the management by issuing cheques postdated to over a period of one month and calling out the Police from this Station three times without any apparent reason, further enquiries were made by D.S. Gignason and C.D.S. 309 with the following result.

It was ascertained that before May 1933, the Studio D'Art was owned by one named Tsong Hung (), who approximately in May or June 1933 left with his French wife for France, leaving A.W. Beaumont in charge of the Studio D'Art, with 25% of net profit as his share, having been assured by the latter named that he had excellent connections in Shanghai and that he had very good

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(7)

.....
succeeding prospects.

Tsong Hung introduced to Beaumont one named "Wong" and a Dr. "Sung" as his representatives, who quitted after certain arguments with Beaumont. Later Beaumont sent a telegram to Tsong Hung in France asking his consent to introduce foreign capital in the business and it is understood that Jerome Laros, American(?) and Major Strubell, British, then joined as partners in the business.

When Tsong Hung returned to Shanghai (date unknown) Beaumont refused to hand over the Studio D'Art, but asked him not to make any trouble before the election of Counsellors to the S.M.C., in which Beaumont failed.

Now Tsong Hung has lodged a Civil Case against Beaumont, which case was heard at the Belgian Consular Court in the afternoon of the 20/4/74, and as far as it could be ascertained the Court advised both parties to come to a mutual agreement and addressed Beaumont with a reprimand, that in case this was not forthcoming that he might be charged in the open Court with "Fraud" or "Abuse of Confidence", and that the case will be heard again either on the 26th or 27th of April 1974.

Two lawyers, Paul Prenet and Francis Liu appeared for the complainant.

During the hearing of the case at about 5 p.m. Beaumont was called to the telephone and was overheard to say "remove them immediately", which sentence may be related to removing the sealing orders affixed by the S.S.D. Court, as at about that time the sealing orders were torn off from the doors of the Studio D'Art.

There are two Chinese witnesses that this was done by Laros as the description of the foreigner, who did it answers to that of

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____
Date _____ 19

Subject (in full) _____

Made by _____ Forwarded by _____

(4)

the latter named and who also mentioned to D.S. Gigarson, who had occasion to be on Fubbling Well Road, that the sealing orders will be removed soon.

After the report made at this Station that sealing orders had been removed D.S.I. Moir informed D.D.C. "W" and was advised to communicate with Superintendent Whiting, who gave instructions to see that no property was removed from the premises. Police duties were posted at the front and rear doors.

Beaumont was recognized by the Belgian Consular Court as Belgian subject, but under the name of Isaaclovitch, not Beaumont. Mr. Francis Liu is in possession of many cheques, to the amount of about 12,000.00 some of them postdated and some of them were due for payment in March 1974, and he is now awaiting the results of the present case in the Belgian Court before taking any action against Beaumont.

At 8.40 a.m. on the 21/4/74, Inspector White of the Judicial Police arrived and proceeded together with Sub-Inspector Firth and D.S. Gigarson to the Studio D'Art, entering by the front gate and then to the offices on the 1st floor. They were met by Major Strubell, who stated that he was the manager of the Sales Department and assured that the Studio D'Art had 51 1/2 shares belonging to American citizens and the firm incorporated in Delaware, U.S.A. No documents to that effect were produced.

In the afternoon on the 21/4/74, officials of the S.S.D. Court rescaled the two showrooms of the Studio D'Art.

It has also come to the knowledge of D.S. Gigarson that Beaumont is eight months in arrears for rent at No. 310 Majestic Apartments and has secretly left this address, removing to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

(5)

French Concession.

The Studio D'Art is also four months in arrears of rent to Calatroni, Hsieh & Co.

The offices of the "Shanghai Spectator", of which magazine Beaumont is the editor, have been removed from Museum Road to 126 Bubbling Well Road, Studio D'Art.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. H. 22/4

J. H. H.
D.S.91.

D. C. (Serina)

Information

H. Robertson

22/4/34

P.

*Sum
18/3*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Traffic Offisation,

Date April 19, 1934.

Subject (in full) Trouble between Mr. Beaumont and Chinese on B. Well Road.

Made by F.S. 223 Parker

Forwarded by

Sir,

I beg to report that at about 5 p.m. 18-4-34, I was on duty on Bubbling Well Road in the vicinity of the Foreign Y. M. C. A. attending to the Ranking of motor cars for the Rate-Payers Meeting at the Carlton Theatre, when I observed a Foreigner being held by a well dressed male Chinese and surrounded by about 20 other Chinese people, at that moment the Foreigner broke away from the Chinese and attempted to run, therefore I crossed the roadway and stopped him, the first thought entering my mind that he was a Foreign Pickpocket, as he could not have been termed as being well dressed. The Chinese kept stating "He has my money", and on being questioned as to the trouble the Foreigner would not reply, until further questioning of the Chinese, whereupon about twenty of them all stated he owed them money for work that they completed for him, at the "Studio D'Art".

The Foreigner then gave his name as Mr. Beaumont and stated he had to attend the ratepayers meeting, therefore I told him to go, he then entered the premises of the "Studio D'Art". I advised the crowd of Chinese people to refrain from causing trouble on the roadway, and if they had any complaint to make against Mr. Beaumont to do so at Sinza Police Station, as they could not fight in the roadway over debts; these people then dispersed.

Some time later I was called to the "Studio D'Art" as these Chinese People had returned and were threatening to make trouble, I entered the premises accompanied by P.S. 148 Aston, and found about twenty Chinese people upstairs, who stated they would not leave without interviewing Mr. Beaumont. On being told he had

C.P.



Copy
Please
h/s
20/4/34
G. 5000-11-32

(2)
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....

Forwarded by.....

left for the Ratepayers Meeting via the rear door these
people quietly dispersed, in various directions.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

John W. Parker
F.S. 223.

o/s S.A.

Forwarded as requested

K.C.
K.C. (Traffic).

19 APR 1934

*Summ
ref*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. A. REG. 127.
No. D. 3307
Date 24/1/34

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 23, 1934

Subject (in full) The "Pro-Shanghai Group".

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by D. P. Everett

With reference to the report of D.S. Wittinsky (Boarding House Section) dated January 22, 1934, on the subject of the "Pro-Shanghai Group", I have to state that the campaign of this group started with a view to interesting the local Russian community in the so called "Civic Reform Movement" began about the middle of November 1933, when article entitled "Russians, awake!" appeared in the "Shanghai Spectator" of which W.A. Beaumont is the editor. Apart from critical remarks on the present system of the municipal administration in the Settlement the article contained an appeal to the local "White-Russian" ratepayers to overcome the "inferiority complex they are suffering from", to unify and organise themselves before the coming municipal elections in order to secure in the Council a seat for their representative, who would defend the interests of the Russian community and assist them in the acquiring of civil rights in the Settlement equal to the rights of foreigners of other nationalities.

The appearance, on January 14, 1934, of the Russian edition of the "Shanghai Spectator" was another phase of the campaign launched by Beaumont. On this occasion the editor's address to the Russian public reads as follows:-

"In beginning the publication of the Russian edition of the 'Shanghai Spectator' our object is to assist, as far as we can, in bringing about the unification of Russian residents in Shanghai in order that they might acquire rights equal to the rights of other foreign residents of this city, and have their own representative in the Council, their own municipal schools, charitable institutions etc.

"The pages of our journal will be open to all who wish to express their opinion on this most vital and painful for foreign

24/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

residents of this city subject, and especially for Russians who would like to express their opinion regarding the necessity of granting them civil rights which up to the present time they did not enjoy.

"We are especially interested to hear the opinion of Russian jurists as well as that of large circles of the Russian public regarding the legal aspect of the existing system of the administration of the Settlement.

"Our slogan is the slogan of the 20th century :

ALL ARE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW

"Russians, unify yourselves under the colours of our group:-

"For Shanghai's better future!"

The journal contains several articles in which Beaumont reiterates the main points of his November appeal to the Russian residents in Shanghai and urges them to back up the movement of the "Pro-Shanghai Group", which according to him, is a question of "to be or not to be" for this great city.

The "Shanghai Zaria" was the only Russian newspaper which commented on Beaumont's original article. An editorial of this journal dated November 17, 1933, contains, inter alia, the following statement :-

"Having no reasons to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Beaumont's appeal to the Russian community we cannot but agree with the basic statement of his article, namely, that time has arrived for the Russian ratepayers to participate in the solution of the local municipal problems".

"In the course of the past few years the authorities of the Settlement on several occasions openly expressed their wish that Russian ratepayers should take an active interest in municipal

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....-3-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

affairs. On several occasions, through the medium of this journal, they urged the Russian ratepayers to participate in the ratepayers' meetings and municipal elections".

Pointing out that a change in the status of the International Settlement on the lines indicated in the report of Justice Feetham is becoming a problem of the day, the "Shanghai Zaria" at the same time gives a warning to local Russian residents to abstain from any unorganised action in order not to fall victim to the forces hostile to the Russian emigrants.

"Slovo", another local Russian newspaper, in the editorial article of January 14, 1934, regards with an undisguised suspicion the "strange efforts on the part of some mysterious foreigners to 'save' Russian emigrants precisely at the time when the latter, without any assistance of such foreign friends, show a strong tendency towards unification in the face of the coming events in the Far East, the importance of which for Russian emigrants cannot be compared with the importance of any local affairs".

It is possible that Beaumont will succeed in recruiting individual supporters among the Russian residents, but it is certain that he has no support whatever on the part of responsible Russian circles, by whom he is generally regarded as a person of doubtful reputation, while his unwarranted intervention on behalf of the local Russian community is much resented by these circles.

With regard to the slips purporting to have emanated from the "Pro-Shanghai Group" which are being distributed among the Russian residents in the Settlement, their object, according to our information, is to discover persons who have right to participate in the municipal elections and who have not been included in the official list of the ratepayers enjoying this

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....-4-

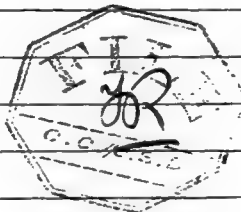
Made by.....Forwarded by.....

right. He will then endeavour to persuade such persons to exercise their privilege and, possibly, to secure their support of his candidature in the coming municipal elections. It is alleged in this connection that Beaumont is under the impression that his candidature will be backed up by a part of the local Japanese community.

Attached herewith are a copy of each of the "Shanghai Spectator" dated November 16, 1933 and January 14, 1934, respectively.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.



Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
The Robertson
for C. S. R.

PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP

Individual Data

15 Museum Road, Shanghai.

The information furnished to PRO-SHANGHAI GROUP on this form is entirely voluntary, implies no obligation and will be used to further the Civic Reform Movement.

Please print name in full

Business

Address

In whose name is the lease on your : store ::
: house :: and what is the
: apartment:

monthly rental : you : pay ?

Other information or remarks

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Boarding House Section, Station,

Date 22-1-34 19

Subject (in full) Pro - Shanghai Group, 15 Museum Road.

Made by D.S. Wittinsky

Forwarded by Supt. Quyle

Sir,

The undersigned begs to report, that at 10a.m. 20-1-34 whilst calling at 4 Astor Terrace, Astor Rd, Lodging House owned by Mrs T.Babekashvily, Russian, he was informed by her, that at about 3p.m. 19-1-34 a male Russian visited her house and presented the attached slip, which he requested her to fill in. Mrs T.Babekashvily on asking him who he was and what the slip was for, was told that the particulars contained in the slip were required by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Being suspicious of the Russian, Mrs T.Babekashvily refused to comply with the request. The visitor then gave her several slips asking to fill in one of them and stating that he would call again. He departed, without divulging his name.

At 9.00a.m. 22-1-34 the undersigned paid a visit to 15 Museum Rd, where on the ground floor the sign of the "Shanghai Spectator" was observed. On entering the office situated on the 3d floor the undersigned was approached by a Russian woman, to whom the slip was shown and particulars asked as to the Pro - Shanghai Group.

It was elicited, that the slips were being distributed to all shops and houses with a view to obtaining information required by Mr.A.W.Beaumont in his work of organizing a Pro - Shanghai Group which will "defend the interests of the Russian Shanghai residents."

For further information re above, it was suggested to the undersigned to have a personal interview with Mr.A.W.Beaumont.

AC. (Sp B.)

I am, Sir,

your obedient servant

Please add any further

to form C.P.

W. C. (CRIME)

22 JAN 1934

D.S. Wittinsky

D.S.

D.C.(Crime).

3307
20-11-36

November

26

36.

Acting Consul General for Belgium,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1719/C1:343 dated November 21, 1936, and to state that Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont resided at Apt. J., Yafu Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr. Maresca, up to September of 1934 when he removed to the Embassy Hotel, No. 7 Carter Road, where he stayed until his departure from Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

D C.

F Commissioner of Police.

KMB.

I.C

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch *Adtbl*

REPORT

Date November 26, 1936.

Subject Last address in Shanghai of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont.

Made by D. S. Jones

Forwarded by *J. Byrne D. S. I*

With reference the further letter dated November 21, 1936, from the Acting Consul General for Belgium, requesting the last private address in Shanghai of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias Beaumont, I have to state that Police records give this as "Apt. J., Yafu Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr Maresca." However, enquiries show that he was obliged to leave this address in September of 1934 following his inability to settle arrears of rent and removed to the Embassy Hotel, No. 7 Carter Road, where he resided up to the time of his departure from Shanghai.

D. S. Jones
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

I.C

Section 2, Special Branch /////

November 26, 36.

Last address in Shanghai of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont.

With reference the further letter dated November 21, 1936, from the Acting Consul General for Belgium, requesting the last private address in Shanghai of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias Beaumont, I have to state that Police records give this as "Apt. J., Yafu Court, No. 255 Rue Mgr Maresca." However, enquiries show that he was obliged to leave this address in September of 1934 following his inability to settle arrears of rent and removed to the Embassy Hotel, No. 7 Carter Road, where he resided up to the time of his departure from Shanghai.

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL
DE
BELGIQUE
N°1719/C1:343

Shanghai, the 21st November 1936.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
RECEIVED
No. S. D. D. 3307
Date Oct 11-36

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter D.3307, of the 19th inst., and to thank you for the information it contains concerning the present whereabouts of M. Ad. Israelowicz, alias A.W. Beaumont.

I regret to say that my letter of the 16th November was not sufficiently explicit, as the information which I am trying to obtain concerns the last private address of Mr. Israelowicz in Shanghai before his departure from this town on the 19th March 1935.

I trust that this information may be easily obtained from your files.


I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,



Acting Consul General for Belgium.

M. Gerrard, Esq.,
Commissioner of Police,,
S.L.C. Shanghai.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE	
S. B. REGISTRY	
No. S. B. D.	3307
Date	19-11-36

November 19 36.

Acting Consul-General for Belgium,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 1703/C1:343 dated November 16, 1936, and to state that the present whereabouts of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont are not known to the Municipal Police. Israelowicz left Shanghai on March 19, 1935, and it is reported that he and his wife were admitted to the United States at Blaine, Washington, on April 8, 1935, and later resided in Hollywood, California, for about two months.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police.

mb

2.C

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch *blatibhl*
REPORT

Date November 19, 19 36.

Subject Present whereabouts of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont.

Made by D.S. Jones Forwarded by *T. Coyne D.S.I.*

With reference the letter dated November 16, 1936 from the Acting Consul General for Belgium, requesting the latest private address of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz alias A. W. Beaumont, I have to state that this information is not available.

left
Israelowicz ~~left~~ Shanghai for the United States of America on March 19, 1935. It is reported that he and his wife were admitted to the United States at Blaine, Washington, on April 8, 1935, and later resided in Hollywood, California, for about two months. Subsequent to this his movements are not known.

D.S.

262
9/11
D.C. (Special Branch)

November 17,

36.

Acting Consul-General for Belgium,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.1703/Cl:543 dated November 16, 1936, in regard to the present whereabouts of one Ad. Israelowicz alias A.W. Beaumont, and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention. The result of action taken will be conveyed to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,


f Commissioner of Police.

KMC

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL
DE
BELGIQUE

Shanghai, 16 November 1936.

No.1703/C1:343.

-

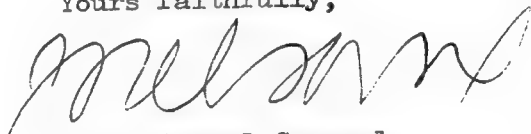
Dear Sir,

I would much appreciate if it were possible for you to ascertain from your files the latest private address of Mr. Ad. Israelowicz, a Belgian citizen, better known here as A.W. Beaumont, former editor of the "Shanghai Spectator" who left Shanghai during March 1935.

Thanking you beforehand for any information you may be able to give me on this subject, I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,



Acting Consul General.

The Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

TELEPHONE 517-60

The SPECTATOR

P. O. Box 604

A Journal of Civic, Social and Sporting Events

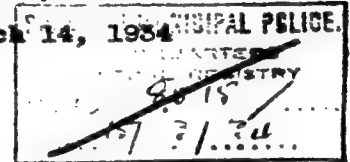
A. W. BEAUMONT
Publisher

上海民視報
電話二二〇六〇
博物院路十五號

Major F.W. Gerrard
Commissioner of Police
Municipal Bldg.
Shanghai

15 Museum Road
Shanghai, China

March 14, 1934



My Dear Sir:-

I have been informed that an attempt will be made upon the premises which I occupy on the third floor of 15 Museum Road, to rifle my files and extract certain documents.

I furnish you with this information so that up to the municipal elections you might give my office such protection as you may deem advisable under the circumstances.

Of course no publicity will be given by "The Spectator" to this confidential matter.

Yours faithfully,

A.W. Beaumont
Editor



March 15, 34.

A. W. Beaumont, Esq.,
15 Museum Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated March 14, 1934 and have to inform you that I have passed the information on to the Central Police Station for such action as may be necessary and possible.

I would, however, point out that the protection the Police can ordinarily afford is in the nature of general police supervision in the streets such as they afford to all residents generally.

I have to suggest that you take steps to secure your files from interference, and, if necessary, protect your office, when closed, by the employment of watchmen.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Garrard
Commissioner of Police.

~~S 66~~

17 OCT 1933



2307
7-3-36

March 7, 36.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated February 27, 1936, and to state that nothing has been heard of Adolph Weissman Beaumont, alias Israelovitch, by the Municipal Police since March 19, 1935, when he departed from Shanghai for the United States.

A few local residents, who were formerly friendly with Beaumont, and officials of the Belgian Consulate have been interviewed, but they are unable to give any information which would be helpful in tracing his present whereabouts.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

C. E. Gauss, Esq.,
Consul-General for the United States
of America,
Shanghai.

JWS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

SECRET
REPORT

Special Branch S.2.1

Date March 6, 1936

Subject Inquiry from American Consulate-General re A.W. Beaumont alias
Israelovitch.

Made by D.S. Jones

Forwarded by

D.B. Ross D.I.

With reference to the attached inquiry from the American Consulate General regarding the present whereabouts of Adolph Weissman Beaumont alias Israelovitch, I have to state that nothing has been heard of this individual since March 19, 1935, the date of his departure from Shanghai for the United States of America.

Certain local residents who were formerly on intimate terms with Beaumont have been interviewed, but were unable to give any information likely to assist in tracing his movements. A rumour, the truth of which it has been impossible to confirm, points to Manila as being the most likely place in which to look for the wanted man.

Officials of the Belgian Consulate are also unable to throw any light on his present whereabouts.
D.S. Special Branch

B.H. Jones
D.S.

J.H.S.
7 March 1936

IN REPLY REFER TO

FILE NO. 811.11
JBS:JAC/Wel.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

3307
29. 2. 36

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Shanghai, China, Feb. 27, 1936.

Subject: Adolph Weissman Beaumont alias
Israelovitch.

Major F. W. Gerrard, C.I.E.,
Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
185 Foochow Road,
Shanghai, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to request any available information regarding the present whereabouts of Adolph Weissman Beaumont alias Israelovitch, formerly engaged in journalistic work in this city. It is reported that Beaumont and wife were admitted to the United States at Blaine, Washington, on April 8, 1935, and later resided in Hollywood, California, for about two months, subsequent to which their movements are not known. It is reported that Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont traveled on a Belgian passport.

Your assistance in this matter will be appreciated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
C. E. Gauss
American Consul General.

*K.B.
draft answer
please*

file

27/✓

G.D.I. Grubb

(22)

For data please

Feb 28 1936

*S.S. Jones
JHR*

Ch. files c. 1932 & 1936 attn. K.B.

3307
27 2/36

February 28, 36.

Sir,

Reference:- No. Sll.11.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 27, 1936 and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention. The result of action taken will be conveyed to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard.

Commissioner of Police.

C. E. Gnan, Esq.,

Consul-General for the United States of America,

Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY.

File No.

No. D

Special Branch - *S.B.* Section, *135*

REPORT

Date March 20, 1935.

Subject A.W. Beaumont leaves Shanghai.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by *DBR*

A.W. Beaumont, or to give him his correct name, Israelowicz, together with his wife, left Shanghai for Kobe on March 19, 1935 on the s.s. President McKinley. It is reported that he later intends to continue to the United States to take up business. It is extremely unlikely that he will return to Shanghai in the near future.

Ja Pitts.

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

DB. (Brine)
Information and
forward of passing to
Commissioner of Police,

J.S.

25 MAR 1935



h/t

21/3

File

MS

Beaumont, Spectator Editor, Makes Hasty Exit For Japan

Have the vested interests of Shanghai forced fiery Mr. A. W. Beaumont — (or Israelovitch) — Belgian citizen, man-about-town, publisher of the flamboyant Shanghai Spectator, muck-raker, crusader, one-time candidate for the Shanghai Municipal Council, to leave Shanghai for good? Or has Citizen Beaumont just toddled off to Japan for a little pleasure jaunt, soon to return to the scene of his various exploits?

Apparently nobody knows — or will tell — but it is established that Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont left Shanghai for Japan on the President McKinley early yesterday morning, telling some of his friends that he "was going to sell advertising and take care of some business."

Mr. C. D. Alcott, editor of the Spectator, told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday that he has plans to continue the publication of The Spectator but

under an entirely different policy. He could shed no light on Mr. Beaumont's departure.

Mr. Beaumont, since defeated in last year's elections for the S.M.C., has been more or less quiescent except in the pages of The Spectator where he has pushed campaigns against prostitution and gambling in the city, particularly against the I. S. S. and Hai-Alai. His articles brought two slander suits against him in the Belgian Court but he was not committed, having filed an appeal in the Supreme Court in Belgium.

If Mr. Beaumont is gone for good, Shanghai just won't be the same. He was practically the only wave in the calm waters of placid life here and owning his maglet, didn't hesitate to attack those for whom he had no love. Perhaps the unloved ones proved his undoing and have forced him, directly or indirectly, to seek fortunes elsewhere.

File
JWS

20 MAR 1935

7

10139

SHANGHAI MORNING

S. B. REG.

No. D 3307

Date Feb 1 3 1935

TWO SENTENCES ON A. W. BEAUMONT

Charge Of Defamation
Heard In Belgian
Consular Court

Mr. Israelowicz, alias A. W. Beaumont, who is managing director of the "Shanghai Spectator," was sentenced yesterday to 21 days imprisonment and fined Frs. 50 by the Belgian Consular Court, for defamation, upon the complaint brought against him by Mr. T. Jauregui, a Spanish citizen. The Court also awarded to plaintiff \$1 damages as claimed by him, and ordered Mr. Israelowicz to pay the Court fees.

Me. de Goth of the Etude Du Pac de Marsoulles was counsel for Mr. T. Jauregui, and Me. P. Premet, counsel for Mr. Israelowicz.

Mr. Israelowicz, by a second judgment delivered on the same day by the Belgian Consular Court, was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment and fined Frs. 50, upon the complaint of Mr. J. Llado, a Spanish citizen, also for defamation. Damages in the sum of B. Frs. 50 was awarded to Mr. Llado, as claimed by him, and Mr. Israelowicz was ordered to pay the Court fees.

Mr. F. Sarda was counsel for Mr. Llado.

A judgment ordering 21 days imprisonment and a fine was awarded against defendant in yet another case some two weeks ago. He appealed, however, during the ten day limit and this appeal will be heard shortly.

Defendant, it is understood, is allowed the same privileges of appeal in respect to the judgments yesterday. During this time he is at liberty without bail.

Handwritten signature

*File
JMS*

Handwritten mark

A. W. Beaumont Sentenced To 21 Days In Prison

Belgian Consular Court Imposes Sentence On
"Shanghai Spectator" Executive For Slander
And Defamation Of Character

Mr. Valles, a Spanish citizen, filed a complaint with the Belgian Consular Court of Shanghai, against Mr. Israelowicz, alias Beaumont, of the "Shanghai Spectator," for defamation and slander. The case came for hearing before the Court on Monday, the 11th inst., and judgment was delivered yesterday.

This judgment first refers to the publication in the issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" of January 1, 1935, of the affidavits of Corveth and others which accuse Mr. Valles. This publication was repeated in the issue of the "Shanghai Spectator" of January 31, where the retractions of the said affidavits were also published. The judgment also mentions the complaint filed by Israelowicz with the Spanish Consular Court, on January 4, 1935.

The judgment further states that Israelowicz is the President of the "Shanghai Spectator" Inc., and that although Mr. Alcott declared that he is responsible for the articles appearing in the "Shanghai Spectator," there are other responsible persons; that it is known to everybody that Israelowicz is the animator of the "Shanghai Spectator" and that an action for defamation has been already brought against him as such by a Mr. Barbash; that the publications made were accompanied with commentaries, although anonymous, but accused cannot claim that he had no knowledge of same, and to decline any responsibility of his is contrary to the evidence.

Serious Injury

The judgment goes on further to say that by this publication, the honour of plaintiff was seriously injured; that the complaint filed by the accused with the Spanish Consular Court cannot be justified by the necessity of self-defence, as alleged by Israelowicz; that Valles is mentioned in the aforesaid complaint, and that the

absence of bad faith on the part of Israelowicz has not been established by this latter.

Wherefore, Israelowicz comes under the application of Articles 443 and the following, and of Articles 40, 41, 45, 66 and 67 of the Criminal Code, and is accordingly sentenced to 21 days in prison and 50 francs fine.

If the fine is not paid within two months, same will be converted to six days in prison. Israelowicz has also been ordered to pay to Mr. Valles as damages, the equivalent of \$1, as claimed by plaintiff, and also to pay the Court fees.

Counsel for Mr. Valles was Me. C. L. de Goth, of Anc Etude Du Fac de Marsoulies. Israelowicz had no counsel.

It is understood that Mr. Beaumont is at liberty during a ten-day period which is allowed for the filing of an appeal. If an appeal is filed, he will also be at liberty until final decision is rendered. Under Belgian law, no bail is necessary during this time.



FEB. 14 1935

FEB 14 1935

Ed. (br.)

Information and
please return.

ME

File
JWS

9.935
S. S. RICHARD
D 300-
Date 27/1

THE SHANGHAI SUNDAY TIMES, JANUARY 27, 1935

ASSAULT CHARGE IN SPANISH COURT

Verdict For Beaumont In Accusation Made Against Llado

A fine of 15 pesetas and costs was imposed on Mr. J. Llado yesterday by Consul J. de Larracochea, sitting as Judge of the local Spanish Court, in the assault hearing of Mr. A. W. Beaumont versus Mr. J. Llado, J. Valles and T. Jauregui. Charges against the last two named were dismissed.

Mr. Beaumont accused the three defendants of hiring members of a loafer gang to attack him and do him bodily harm. The hearing opened last Monday.

At the initial hearing witnesses for both parties were heard and the case was adjourned until Wednesday to enable complainant to locate several persons whose testimony was expected greatly to influence the hearing. At the second hearing, these witnesses refused to appear, but sent written denials of their first affidavits sworn against the three accused. After a hearing featured by a violent exchange of personal remarks, judgment was reserved.

The verdict was handed the press yesterday after a closed session of the court.

Mr. Paul Faison represented the complainant while Mr. F. Garcia was attorney for the defence.

File
MS

5

Ruling Reserved In Assault Case

Spanish Court To Give Beaumont Trial Decision Soon

Judgment in the Beaumont assault case, hearing of which was concluded in the Spanish Consular Court yesterday afternoon, will be delivered by Judge J. de Larracochea in a few days, he indicated after hearing the evidence of the complainant, Mr. A. W. Beaumont, publisher of the Shanghai Spectator, two Shanghai Municipal Police officers and Mr. J. Llado, one of the three Spanish defendants charged.

The three Spaniards, Messrs. J. Llado, J. A. Velles and T. Jauregui, jointly are charged with conspiring to hire thugs to assault Mr. Beaumont while Mr. Llado additionally is charged with assaulting Mr. Beaumont, an offense he admitted and ruling on which also is to be given by Judge de Larracochea in writing in a few days.

Police Testify

Yesterday's hearing was featured by testimony of Sergeant R. Wilkinson and a Japanese detective of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Sergeant Wilkinson stated that, when he called to the offices of the Shanghai Spectator, he questioned a Japanese named Suzuki, who declared that he did not know Llado or the other accused Spaniards. The Japanese detective testified that Suzuki told him he had come to the Spectator offices on behalf of a friend to place an advertisement. There was nothing menacing in Suzuki's attitude.

Suzuki, one of the seven persons upon whose affidavits Mr. Beaumont based his case against the Spaniards, again failed to appear at yesterday's session of the Spanish Consular Court.

Beaumont On Stand

At opening of yesterday's hearing, Mr. Beaumont was examined by his attorney, Mr. Paul Faison. In detailing the assault by Llado, Mr. Beaumont sought to involve the Auditorium, alleging the Hai Alai organization was behind the alleged conspiracy. He was halted by Judge de Larracochea, who ruled his testimony irrelevant. Attorney Faison then insisted that J. G. Corveth, the Portuguese whose original affidavit, since retracted, forms the basis of Mr. Beaumont's charges, be brought into court to testify, declaring the truth could not be reached unless Corveth were heard.

Judge de Larracochea, however, held Corveth's appearance to be of no importance in view of the sworn statement he had made at the Portuguese Consulate-General repudiating the affidavit and alleging that Mr. Beaumont had offered him \$10,000 to make the conspiracy allegations it contained.

Llado Attacks Beaumont

J. Llado, testifying in his own defense, spoke heatedly of a number of transactions with Mr. Beaumont involving shares in the Shanghai Spectator, Inc., the value of which he declared to be nil. Charging he had been cheated of his money, allegedly a not inconsiderable sum,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRAR.

No. D 3307
Date 25 / 1 / 35

Mr. Llado alleged that Dr. Beaumont had a criminal record and had been sentenced to five years in prison and a fine of Francs 45,000 for fraud by the 11th Court of Correction of the Seine on December 28, 1928. Mr. Llado proceeded to dilate upon Mr. Beaumont's alleged criminal record, but was checked by the court.

His accusation brought Mr. Beaumont to his feet with the blunt remark that it was a lie, a lie. Mr. Beaumont declared he was able to prove. Mr. Beaumont declared Mr. Llado's statement to be part and parcel of a campaign to "blacken" him.

Judgment Reserved

No further testimony and no arguments by any of the attorneys involved being offered, Judge de Larracochea took the case under advisement and announced he would deliver a written judgment in the immediate future.

In addition to Attorney Faison, there appeared yesterday Mr. F. Earda for Mr. Llado and Mr. C. De Gonth for Mr. Jauregui. Mr. J. Haim served as prosecuting attorney appointed by the court.

File
JMS

Hearing Ended In Beaumont Assault Case

Judge Larratococha De-
lays Decision; Suzuki
Fails To Give Testimony

Separate Ruling Expect-
ed On Liado Assault

The hearing of the charges of conspiracy to assault brought by Mr. A. W. Beaumont, publisher of the Shanghai Spectator against three Spaniards, Messrs. J. A. Valles, J. Liado and T. Jauregui, the latter being an official of the Auditorium, were concluded before the Spanish Consular Judge yesterday afternoon.

In adjourning the case for judgment Consular Judge J. de Larratococha indicated that charges against Valles and Jauregui would be dismissed, while he would probably deal with Liado in connection with the assault charge which the latter admitted, having had strong words and struck Mr. Beaumont outside Jimmy's Kitchen on Soochuen Road a number of weeks ago.

In filing his complaint against the three Spaniards Beaumont alleged, supporting his allegations by affidavits signed by a Portuguese and a Japanese, that the three Spaniards had hired the Portuguese, J. C. Corveia, and the Japanese, J. Suzuki, to injure Beaumont so that the latter would not be able to publish any further attacks against the Petit des Sports (Auditorium) in the Shanghai Spectator.

When the case first came up for trial last Monday the judge read out an affidavit sworn by Corveia before the Portuguese Consulate General in which the latter retracted the affidavit he had previously given Beaumont and stated that he had been promised \$500 by Mr. Beaumont to sign the affidavit. Corveia stated in the affidavit sworn to before the Portuguese Consul that he was intoxicated at the time he signed the first affidavit.

The hearing was adjourned last Monday as Mr. Beaumont failed to produce Suzuki as a witness at yesterday's hearing. Suzuki, however, failed to appear yesterday. Evidence was given by the Spanish Consul, Jauregui, and Liado, who failed to give any evidence in connection with the case.

Before adjourning the hearing for judgment the judge asked the Spaniards what were their intentions regarding the case. The Spaniards answered that they intended to continue the case until they were satisfied with the result. The judge then adjourned the case until next Monday.

9917
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date

File
JLG
JAN 25 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.

No. **D**

Date

A.W. Beaumont Assault Case Is Held Over

Witnesses Retract Their Affidavits On Which Complaint Was Based

The trial of three Spanish citizens on conspiracy and assault charges filed against them by Mr. A. W. Beaumont, publisher of the Shanghai Spectator, took a novel turn in the Spanish Consular Court on Monday afternoon when the presiding judge read affidavits in which witnesses retracted statements on which Mr. Beaumont based his complaint against J. Llado, J. Vallas and T. Sauroqui. Mr. Sauroqui is the general manager of the Faro de España (Auditorium). The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

In his complaint and affidavits signed by Mr. J. C. Carveth and Miss Emma H. Henshaw, Prosecutors and Agents, a Japanese, Mr. Beaumont alleged that the three persons named by him had attempted to kill the Prosecutors and the Agents to injure him so that the Shanghai Spectator would

not be published any longer. Mr. Beaumont has, in the last few issues of the Shanghai Spectator, been attempting to disclose alleged crookedness in the Auditorium organization.

Judge Larroococha, presiding at the hearing, wished to dismiss the case as two of the affidavits upon which Mr. Beaumont based his complaint had been retracted, but allowed a remand until this afternoon in order that the Japanese witness, Sauroqui, could be brought to the court. In retracting his affidavit given to Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Carveth stated that Mr. Beaumont had promised him \$10,000 if he would make the allegations contained in the affidavit. He added that he signed the affidavit while intoxicated.

A rather curious sequel to the court proceedings took place on Monday night, when Miss Pestovsky, a stenographer, who had taken verbatim notes of the trial, had her bag and notes snatched from her on Avenue Dubou at 10.30 p.m. The notes had not been transcribed at the time.

File
JMS

Mexican Consul Resigns Post

Fresco Leaves Town; Sudden Move Said Due To New Book

Mr. Mauricio Fresco, honorary consul for Mexico in Shanghai and author of "Shanghai: The Paradise of Adventurers," has resigned his post and left for New York via Europe. The reason he gave here before he left is that this will safeguard his government from any diplomatic complications which might arise following publication of the book.

The Mexican Legation in China was advised by the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations that Mr. Fresco's resignation was effective yesterday and it had been accepted. Mr. Norwood F. Allman, prominent American attorney, has been appointed to fill the post.

Takes Office

Mr. Allman took over the office today, establishing the Consulate at 206 Hamilton House.

It is understood that Mr. Fresco left Shanghai Saturday aboard the Aramis.

Mr. Fresco was recently asked visiting his home in Mexico City, and then went to New York where it was reported that he was concluding arrangements for the publication of the new book about Shanghai.

"G. E. Miller"

The book is to appear under the signature of "G. E. Miller." The disclosure of the real authorship was made in the Shanghai Evening Post on May 24.

The volume, from advance notices, deals with various aspects of life in Shanghai, allegedly exposing considerable sensational material about local residents' politics, crime, scandal, etc.



FILE
262

Dr. 813

262

116

26

Fresco Issues Statement On "Miller" Book

Says Threats Against
Him Made As Result
Of Volume

"I am leaving China . . . in
order to safeguard myself against
certain plots against my person

Thus declared Mr. Maurizio
Fresco, retiring Honorary Mexican
Consul in Shanghai, and author of
the book "Shanghai, Paradise of
Adventurers," in a statement issued
yesterday after his departure from
this city.

Writing under the name of "G. F.
Miller," Mr. Fresco in his book
deals with the life of Shanghai
allegedly exposing sensational material
regarding local residents,
crimes, scandals and other topics.

On For New York

He handed over his duties to Mr.
N. P. Allman, who took over the
office of Honorary Mexican Consul
yesterday. Mr. Fresco left the city
Saturday on the Aramis for New
York via Europe.

In his statement, entitled an
"Open Letter to the Chinese People," the author said in part:

"I am leaving China in order not
to cause any inconvenience to the
Government which I represented
here, and also in order to safeguard
myself against certain plots against
my person; for it seems to be a
crime for a foreigner to write in
defense of the Chinese people."

In the introductory remarks of his
statement, Mr. Fresco expressed his
keen affection for China and his
deep sorrow for being compelled to
leave.

He went on to say that when
he was discovered to be author of
the book, newspaper articles were
published chiefly with the purpose
of "hurting me and of inciting the
authorities, whose conscience seems
to be overloaded, and to prevent
the circulation of the book here."

Continuing, he stated that his book
"attacks nobody . . . If those facts
and abuses (prevailing in Shanghai)
are not praiseworthy, that is the
fault of the perpetrators. It is not
my purpose to hurt anyone, either
foreigner or Chinese, certainly not
the latter."

"On Level Of Equality"

"The book offers to the Chinese
people a most extraordinary opportunity
of effectively demonstrating to
all classes of foreigners that on
both the intellectual and moral
planes they stand on a level of
equality . . . 'Shanghai, the Paradise
of Adventurers' aims at putting an
end to at least curtailing nefarious
activities of exploitation systematically
practiced by foreign adventurers
of all classes and types . . ."

After stating the two reasons
prompting him to leave the city,
Mr. Fresco said that "in uncovering
unjust practices to the world, I knew
I would expose myself to danger; but
I am glad of taking the risk."



FILE

25.813

515

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Special Branch ~~3333~~ 3307

REPORT

Date May 25 19 37.

Subject (in full) Author of Book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of
Adventurers".

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by C. D. I. Ross

In connection with an article published in the
Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury of May 24, 1937, regarding
a book entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers",
Mr. Mauricio Fresco, Consul for Mexico in Shanghai, has been
interviewed and denied that he was the author of this book.

CDI
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

informed.

See

*Inform U.S. authorities
officially as before*



Mexican Consul Getting Out Book About Shanghai

M. Fresco Gets Credit
For Penning Latest
Tome On City

LOCAL RESIDENTS RAPPED IN STORY

Adventurer, Described
Here; G. E. Miller
Nom De Plume

"Shanghai laughs, drinks and... loves outrageously, impudently."

This statement is credited to "G. E. Miller," whose name is given as author of a new book on Shanghai entitled "Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers."

"G. E. Miller" appears to be a nom de plume. And from "Jueves de Excelsoir," for December 10, 1936, which is published in Mexico City, it would appear that the author's real name is Mauricio Fresco, Mexican consul in Shanghai, whose offices are in the Hamilton House.

Mestre Fresco

Under a cartoon of Fresco published in that paper, the following appears:

"Esta vez, el lápiz magnífico de García Cabral ha sorprendido el gusto y la psicología de un ilustre personaje. En primer término, la sonrisa benevolente de nuestro Consul en China, don Mauricio Fresco, de quien García Cabral dice: Mauricio Fresco, a quien sorprendi felle en esta cosmopolita Nueva York, va a su capital inestable en busca de una novia... Mi gran amigo Fresco, además de ser ilustre, es también un gran escritor. En Shanghai, 'Paradise of Adventurers' que ha de circular al mundo, revelaciones importantes y sensacionales. Habla de los milanes-caracoles! — y es mas atractivo que un ropal." — "Jueves de Excelsoir" December 10, 1936. Published in Mexico City.

Roughly translated, this reads:

"This time the magnificent pencil of García Cabral has recorded the expression of an illustrious person, the smiling face of our Consul in China, Don Mauricio Fresco, of whom García Cabral says: Mauricio Fresco, my fortune follow him in cosmopolitan New York, goes to this capital in search of a wife. My great friend Fresco,

besides his valuable diplomatic labors, is the correspondent of the 'Ahorá' of Madrid, the 'L'Illustration' of Paris, 'Illustrazione' of Italy and various Berlin periodicals. He has arrived in New York in order to edit his magnificent book 'Shanghai, Paradise of Adventurers,' which offers to the world important and sensational revelations. He speaks seven languages—caracoles!—and is more Mexican than a cactus."

Quoted Thursday

Extensive quotations from this book appeared on the editorial page of the Evening Post last Thursday under the heading "Open Letter to the Police."

The publishers' advance notice states that "G. E. Miller" is a diplomat and special investigator, and an eye-witness of the Japanese adventure in Manchuria. "Three hundred and twenty pages of ACTION, unbelievable and yet incontrovertible, daring chapters of adventure and crime.... The year's sensation, revealing the unscrupulous and immoral practices of 'respectable' people and otherwise regular criminals.... The whole world will talk about it.... Adventures high and low presented with unimpeachable authority, unmasked relentlessly in this fearless non-fiction book.... The greatest hotbed of exploitation; a city where schemers flock eagerly from all parts of the world; a metropolis where criminals thrive with a minimum risk of punishment; such is the City of Shanghai...."

City of Concessions

The 11 chapters deal with "A city of concessions, adventures high and low, any nationality for sale, graft and diplomacy. Japan grabs Manchuria, at last the League of Nations arrives, pirates smugglers and opium traders mixing business with religion master adventurers, New York tricked by Shanghai graduates, and El Sabido."

There has been much speculation in Shanghai since the announcement of this book about the possible author. Many people were of the opinion that he is A.W. Beaumont, formerly editor of the now defunct Spectator magazine and at one time dark-horse candidate for a seat on the Municipal Council.

"I Don't Know"

Mr. Fresco, interviewed at the Palace Hotel by the Evening Post today, blandly denied authorship and disclaimed any knowledge of the book. He had read about it in the local papers, he said, but added, "I don't know anything about it."

"How did you happen to pick out the name Miller, Mr. Fresco?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"When will the first copies of the book arrive?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"What is the publication date?"

"I don't know anything about it."

But Mr. Fresco was grinning wily and appeared to have his tongue in his cheek.

New Author Of Shanghai Scene Said Found Here



(Joseph Photo)

Don Mauricio Fresco, consul for Mexico in Shanghai, who is credited with being author of the new book "Shanghai, Paradise of Adventurers."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7

Special Branch-CS6 Station,

REPORT

Date May 21, 1937.

Subject Extract from "The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury" dated May 20, 1937.

Made by D.S. Pitts.

Forwarded by H. Medvedeff, D.S.

With reference to the remarks of the D.C. (Special Branch) appearing on the attached newspaper cutting, I have to report that there is no record in Municipal Police files of one G.E. Miller.

Information acquired from various local sources, however, indicates that G.E. Miller is identical with A.W. BEAUMONT, who forms the subject of Special Branch File D. 3307 (File attached - memorandum on Beaumont flagged).

Beaumont was definitely seen in San Francisco some 9 - 12 months ago by a number of Shanghai residents who were acquainted with him during his stay locally; he was then working on a San Francisco newspaper under the name of MILLER, and to one, at least, of his erstwhile acquaintances, expressed his intention of writing a book on Shanghai life.

I have interviewed several local foreign journalists who invariably make a point of meeting any writer of consequence, but not one remembers ever having heard of a G.E. Miller passing through Shanghai in search of copy. On the other hand, some of these journalists have also received, in some roundabout way, the information that Miller is identical with Beaumont, who it must be remembered, during his sojourn in Shanghai, was in an ideal position to collect the necessary material for "Shanghai, The Paradise of Adventurers."

DC (Div) *Rem*

DC (G) *1/1*

C.P. *Reg. J.A. Pitts*

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FILE

DBR 215
215



P. A.

What do we know of
G. E. Miller?



D. S. R. L.

DBR
245.

21912

Open Letter To The Police

DEAR POLICE: This is to suggest that you get your reservations in early for "Shanghai, The Paradise of Adventurers", by one G. E. Miller, "diplomat and special investigator, eye-witness of the Japanese adventure in Manchuria", which is being published by the Orsay Publishing House, Inc. of New York City. We haven't seen our promised copy yet but advance notice indicates that it will be good.

Being police, you are doubtless interested in any volume promising "320 pages of ACTION; unbelievable and yet incontrovertible; daring chapters of adventure and crime." We are told that this book will prove "the year's sensation revealing the unscrupulous and immoral practices of 'respectable' people and otherwise regular criminals." Come to think, some of the rest of us may be interested too! In fact, the publishers say that "the whole world will talk about it"—obviously some swell general publicity for Shanghai—and we are earnestly told that "you must read this provoking book."

Somehow, gentlemen of the police, we believe that for you, it probably will prove a "provoking" book in all senses of the word. For we are told that Shanghai is "the greatest hotbed of exploitation—a city where schemers flock eagerly from all parts of the world" and of special interest to the police: "A metropolis where criminals thrive with a minimum risk of punishment!" Exclamation point by this writer.

"Such," concludes the introduction with a big thump of the bass drum, "is the City of Shanghai, the Paradise of Adventurers."

Chapter I is headed "a City of Concessions" and the publishers assure us that "you will learn how you can eat and drink without ever paying, and why you can get away with it. The utter unconcern of European residents about moral standards can be adduced from the following lines:

"Shanghai laughs, drinks and... loves outrageously, impudently. This odd phenomenon may be due to the climate or to a peculiar something in the air which induces in its eager victims an uncontrollable amorousness commonly known as the 'Sport of Love.' Much like other forms of competitive exercise in which physical prowess and fitness play an important part, this popular sort of amusement is, from start to finish, a tempting game of deception played by husbands and wives who merrily jump back and forth, over the bonds of conjugal fidelity."

Chapter II deals with "Adventurers High and Low", telling how "G. E. Miller is invited to a reception of one of the most prominent notables of Shanghai where he watches a parade of crooked lawyers, bankers, military attaches, narcotic traders, passport forgers, etc., etc. What G. E. Miller discovered among the so-called 'respectable' people is, beyond doubt, the most astounding revelation of human conditions. Its existence will make even a hardened American criminal wonder. And we are given a sample of Shanghai society by this description of Mr. Miller's hostess, not named:

"Twenty years ago this same lady and her sisters conducted an 'Establishment'... They used to stand at the door and boon the trade in justice. 'Come on in... hey you, sister... Today, she and another sister... are among the local four hundred."

Chinese passport authorities receive a kind word in the third chapter, headed "Any Nationality for Sale", for we are told that anybody can come in, passport or not; "here is no one to say NO. No one exercises any right to refuse you a visa if you are prepared to pay the Chinese consul's fee." Shanghai is therefore entirely different from any other place on earth. Merchants, industrialists, bandits, adventurers, loafers, and all the members of any kind of holy or unholy tribe, all, without exception, can come and join in the work for the "betterment of the Orient." It seems that "if you have no passport, don't let that worry you; you can still get off at Shanghai." The author would appear to be a conspicuous example of this alleged rule of promiscuous admission.

When one speaks of the "gentlemen of the diplomatic body" it is obviously a misnomer, according to G. E. Miller. Shanghai's diplomats, he says, enjoy a "unique position of power and prestige due to the labyrinthine conditions created by the rights of extraterritoriality" and he explains "how some of these Officials abuse their authority to aid and abet in smuggling, to get a slice in gambling concessions, and even to engage in activities that betray the interests of the countries they represent." An example of Mr. Miller's vividness is given by remarks allegedly overheard by the author as they were addressed by a newly appointed diplomatic representative to the creditor of the diplomat's predecessor, as follows:

"My dear sir, you are wasting your time and mine. Your firm has brought this upon itself by ignoring, or preferring to ignore, the fact that Diplomatic Representatives should not be allowed credit, for... if they refuse to pay... as Government Representatives, which they are, you cannot bring them before the Court. They are 'Untouchables,' but... of the highest caste. To trust them is positively bad business."

The fifth and sixth chapters rather stray from Shanghai by dealing with how "Japan Grabs Manchuria" and "At Last, the League

of Nations Arrives". The vividness is in evidence as he quotes Japan as saying "Stick 'em up!" and the Lytton Commission as taking things easy while "the Chinese nurse their illusion while the Commission is having a good time."

Now, gentlemen of the police, we get back to ground with which you are more intimately familiar, for Chapter VII, headed "Pirates, Smugglers and Opium Traders", is quoted as containing the following:

"Several prominent residents of Shanghai have suddenly departed for other places on urgent business," due to the San Francisco opium disclosure. However, if one is to believe the recent statement of a high official of the French Concession, there really was no reason for the sudden departure of these notables, for the Shanghai Police Department was extremely unlikely to take any drastic action in opium cases involving Britons, due largely to the fact that many of Shanghai leading family fortunes owe their inception to the opium traffic."

The next chapter touches off the missionaries and according to the horrified publishers, "one never would suspect the existence of the sordid enterprise that indicates the effect Shanghai has upon some of the men sent to China for missionary work. You may find them in a million dollar a year business."

25.8.13
2BR
20/5

W.H.

Mr. Miller deals with men who, he alleges, "have apparently forgotten their original mission" and he quotes this purported conversation in point:

"Pardon me, Mr. Gordon, but you won't believe me when I tell you that the owners of these machines whom you are bidding to go to hell are none other than the Reverend and Holy Missionary Fathers. They have hundreds of them all over Shanghai." "Impossible, you must be mistaken."

"Just wait a minute. You are going to see something. I'll call the mission up now."

In the matter of "rackets" the ninth chapter allots Shanghai "priority over any other place on the face of the earth." We have, says Mr. Miller, "banking rackets, religious cult rackets...." and one may perhaps get some idea of the identity of one man described as follows but, as usual in this book, carefully not named:

"Who could be this man whom the British Empire has relentlessly attacked and pursued with its traditional bulldog tenacity? Is he the greatest adventurer of the twentieth century, as has been written; or is he of such enigmatic and complex personality that it is impossible to pronounce him as either a genius of Charlatanism or a sincere seeker after political utopias whose soul gropingly yearns to find a place of rest in Oriental Mysticism?"

Policemen should find Chapter X of special interest because it tells how a New York slicker was tricked "on a grand scale by a Shanghai graduate":

"A graduate of the Shanghai School of Adventuring plays with the law as a kitten with a mouse. He is a master bluffer, a plausible deceiver, a smooth plotter, a clever and daring performer for whom the most fantastic schemes have an unquenchable appeal. Even lower-class men often give distinct evidence of the superior technique which Shanghai drills into its students."

Finally there is Chapter XI, headed "El Sabido". This time there is no direct quotation but we extract the publisher's throbbing periods in full:

A ship loaded with deportees from Argentine sails the seven seas. No port would accept her "strange cargo." At last, the leader of the criminals discovers that Shanghai is an open port and their quandary ends in the most dramatic manner.

The throbbing of the huge turbines and the humming of the propeller were the sweetest music this gang had ever heard. For, indeed, the machines were laboring for their progress toward the Land of Promise, the Land of Milk and Money, where a fellow with brains and ideas can engage in the most fantastic schemes of deceit without interference.

That night, resting in happy anticipation everyone concerned went to sleep with their hearts singing a hymn of thanksgiving to Destiny which had pointed the way to salvation and future success.

All hope, promise and illusion lay ahead:
SHANGHAI!... the Paris of the Orient!
SHANGHAI!... the Home of the "Homeless"!
SHANGHAI!... the Haven of "Undesirables"!
SHANGHAI!... the PARADISE OF

ADVENTURERS!!!

Gentlemen of the Police, it pains us to tip you off (speaking in Mr. Miller's probable concept of your native tongue) to the fact that you are to see yourselves as at least one other sees you. The publishers append in addition to the text matter "an appendix of about 40 pages with more than enough material to support and substantiate the statements of the author."

All in all it should give you a nice summer's reading, with plenty of food for meditation, and a nice farewell gift for your friends who will no doubt leave this Shanghai hell-hole in large numbers when they find out the "facts". I must now close as I have a date to be measured for a new bullet-proof vest.

Cordially,

THE EDITOR.

21913

W
20/5

213307
21945

THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1937

Shanghai Quakes As New Expose Volume To Be Off Press Soon

"Shanghai—The Paradise of Adventurers! The year's sensation, revealing the unscrupulous and immoral practices of 'respectable' people and otherwise regular criminals."

Yes, you've guessed it. Another new book about this so-called glamorous and "wicked" city is just about to emerge from the presses of a New York publishing concern.

From the advertising literature sent out to local book dealers and reviewers, the volume promises to be extraordinary inasmuch as it claims to be an expose of the lives of some of our best citizens.

The man who wrote it is hiding behind a nom-de-plume. He calls himself G. E. Miller and his publishers indicate that if he came out in the open, something unhappy might happen to him. They do state that he was a special investigator in Shanghai as well as a diplomat. They also claim that he was "eye-witness to the Japanese adventure in Manchuria."

Interesting Ballyhoo

Looking over the advance bally-

hoo, one finds several interesting extracts from the volume itself. Here are a few samples:

"Several prominent residents of Shanghai have suddenly departed for other places on urgent business due to the San Francisco opium disclosures. However, if one is to believe the recent statement of a high official of the French Concession, there really was no reason for the sudden departure of these notables."

Spouting of love and booze . . . "Shanghai laughs, drinks and loves cutreageously, impudently. This old phenomenon may be due to the climate or to a peculiar something in the air which induces in its eager victims an uncontrollable amorousness commonly known as 'The Sport of Love.'"

Mr. Miller discusses a "Master Adventurer." Let Shanghai try to pick this man out. The advance literature doesn't say who he is.

"Who could be this man whom the British Empire has relentlessly attacked and pursued with its

traditional bulldog tenacity? Is he the greatest adventurer of the twentieth century, as has been written; or is he of such enigmatic and complex personality that it is impossible to pronounce him as either a genius of Charlatanism or a sincere seeker after political utopias whose soul gropingly yearns to find a place of rest in Oriental Mysticism?"

An "Establishment"

The author devotes a paragraph to another type of adventurer:

"Twenty years ago this same lady and her sisters conducted an 'Establishment.' They used to stand at the door and boost trade by yelling 'Come on in . . . hey you, sailor.' . . . Today, she and another sister . . . are among the local four hundred."

There is a great deal more, even on the ballyhoo sheet. Some of it sounds like dynamite. Maybe it is. At any rate, the book is supposed to be off the press within the month. But that won't answer the question, "Who is G. E. Miller?"

File
OK

38 ОКТЯБРЬ

1 20
 2 20 50 H
 3 20 50 H
 4 He 20 20 2
 5 20
 6 - - -
 7 2 20 20 50 H
 8 He 50 20 20 2
 9 2 20 20 2
 10 2 20 20 2
 11 2 20 20 2
 12 2 20 20 2
 13 He 20
 14 He 7 20 20 2
 15 2 20 20 2
 16 He 20 20 2
 17 - - -
 18 - - -
 19 50
 20 - - -
 21 He 20 20 2

22 He 30 20 50 2
 23 20 20 20 2
 24 He 20 =
 25 20 20 2
 26 He 30 20 2 He
 27 2 20
 28 2 20 2
 29 2 20 50 15 He
 30 He 20 20 2
 31 He 20 20

10 15

88

Нолбар

1	20	20	ke	22	30	ke
2	20	20	2	23	-	-
3	20	20	20	24	-	-
4	ke	20		25	20	2
5	20	20	20	26	20	ke 50
6	20	ke	50	27	40	20 ke
7	20	ke		28	-	-
8	-	-	-	29	-	-
9	-	-	-	30	-	-
10	-	-	-	31	-	-
11	-	-	-		830	Sub
12		50		1	-	-
13		20		2	-	-
14	20	20	ke	3	20	40 50
15	-	-	-	4	ke	2 ke
16	20	20	20 ke	5	-	-
17	20	20	ke	6	30	20 2
18	20	20				
19	20	20				
20	20	20				
21	20	20				
22	20	20				
23	20	20				
24	20	20				
25	20	20				
26	20	20				
27	20	20				
28	20	20				
29	20	20				
30	20	20				
31	20	20				

7 • 30 Ke

8 - - -

9 50 20 20 20 20

10 2 20 20 Ke

11 20 Ke

#

12 20 2

~~13~~

13 - - -

14 - - -

15 20 2

16 - - -

17 20 2

18 - - -

19 - - -

20 20 Ke

21 20

22 30 Ke

23 50 2

24 2 20 20 Ke

25 2 20 50 Ke

26 - - -

27 - - -

28 - - -

29 - - -

30 20 Ke

o

31 - - - 12

1 - - - 9 13

2 20 Ke 5026 14

3 502 15

4 - - - 16

5 502 17

6 202 20Ke 202 18

7 - - - 19

8 - - - 20

9 - - - 21

10 20 Ke 21

11 30Ke 22

October 2, 1957

Received from The Shanghai Spectator
1 Statement of Ania Account for April
1 Account Book.

I was treated at the Blue Hospital and the \$1,500 were paid by Judge Kennedy but ~~Kenner~~ all such I contracted the sickness for her profit all of the expense money was debited to me. The man Giraldi, of whom I was compelled to buy all my clothes, sold them at an 80% of their value. It is this expense with Judge Kennedy taking half of my money and all the other things I was ~~unwillingly~~ compelled to buy through the boys that kept me always alone broke broken up three and one half years at this house.

Several years in this three and one half years I wanted to commit suicide. But the thought of my baby always held me back. While the 30 months I stayed in this house I made over \$1,200 per month. But I received never any money. I sold very cheap wine bottles at 45¢ per bottle and whisky sodas at 15¢ per bottle of drink. But I received nothing of it. Judge Kennedy is very brutal with all the girls. He kicks them when they are sick. Once taken by disease, she kicks them right into the street without any pity. If any of the girls apply for some help in case of sickness she also discharges them into the middle of the street. The Giraldi shows up and takes them to his house, takes to the the wall and sells them to the low houses in Market and Mountain. At one time I stopped buying from Giraldi. That was the time I was kicked out but even then I did not receive any money.

All of the above has been translated to me by Mr. G. L. Ivanoff, agent of the Morris L. Anshelovich Export Company, and I swear that this is correct.

IN A LADY AND SEPTEMBER 16th. 1933

by a lady

I arrived in Chefoo in the Spring of 1927 quite destitute, a widow. For one year I worked as a maid in an American family, owners of a cabaret. But I could not support myself and a four year old baby, so went to cabaret life in 1929. There, after a few days, I met a Russian man named Giraldi who told me that he was engaged in the business of selling women's clothes. This man became friendly with me and soon engaged me to come to Shanghai. He told me in Shanghai cabarets a girl like me could make much more money, that plenty of my Russian compatriots were so engaged as taxi girls and that all were doing very well. He also said he was sorry for my plight and would help me with my travelling expenses and clothes. I accepted and was much glad to find such kindness and help after all my troubles. When the time for a parture came, he recommended a boarding house in Shanghai to me. This was Madge Kennedy's house at 14 Soochow Road, and ever since I entered it in October 1929, on my arrival in Shanghai, I have been a virtual prisoner there without chance of escape, until I was no more use to the house mistress and I was kicked out.

In this house I was compelled to split my income with Madge Kennedy on a half and half basis. But I never had a chance to draw a cent of the other half. I was compelled to buy all my clothes from the man Giraldi who I found out since is queer and is well known as a white slave trafficker plying his trade from Harbin and Chefoo to Shanghai, and then re-exporting the girls to Hankow and Tientsin after they were no more use for Shanghai houses. If I ever refused to have intercourse with a man I was compelled by threats and if I further refused because repugnant I was beaten. This happened several times. Having no money I did not know how to escape from my exploiters. Once I was contaminated by venereal diseases. It costs 1,500 dollars to cure me.